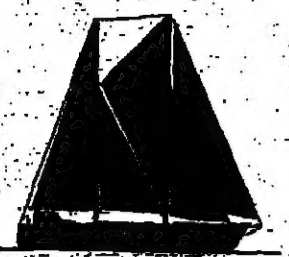


## THE TIMES Tomorrow

Letting go  
Why democracy is  
bad for Hong Kong



Tim-ships  
Richard North discovers  
a return to sail-powered  
cargo ships

Not out  
John Woodcock and  
Richard Streeton look at  
the Benson and Hedges  
Cup semi-finals

Fishermen  
Stewart Tendler on  
sexism in the 'Waders'  
Arms

## 25% science research cuts feared

Government spending plans  
will mean reducing scientific  
research by a quarter in the next  
decade, leading research  
advisers told a Commons Select  
Committee.

They said such a cut, if  
implemented, would have a  
devastating effect on the economy  
and Britain's prospects for recovery.

Page 5

## Pensions change

State pensions could be linked  
to prices rather than earnings,  
to help Britain afford the  
scheme into the next century, a  
government paper says.

Page 2

## Kitson flies out

After serving 20 years in South  
Africa, Kitson flew out of the country  
last night to be re-united with  
his wife at Heathrow Airport  
this morning.

Back page

## Cartle to lead

Mrs Barbara Cartle was  
unanimously elected leader of the  
strong Labour group of 32  
MPs and Mr Alfred Jones took  
over as deputy leader.

Page 1

## What happened to good old British spathy?

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary  
of State for Energy, confirmed  
himself to a statement. He said:  
"Last week, there were times  
when there were no pickets at  
Orgreave. But Mr Scargill  
wished to illustrate that the  
mob was still available."

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home  
Secretary, was more graphic. He

Page 1

## Taped evidence

Secret tape recordings and film  
were produced by the  
prosecutor at the California trial of  
Brian Richards, the Harley  
Street doctor accused of plotting  
the murder of his partner.

Page 5

## £200,000 salary

Sir John Clark, chairman and  
chief executive of The Plessey  
Company, has had his salary  
increased by one-third from  
£154,874 to £206,468.

Page 29

## Fauconner wins

Yvon Fauconner, of France,  
has won the Observer Europe 1  
transatlantic race, after being  
awarded a 16-hour time  
allowance for saving a fellow  
competitor.

Page 21

## Leader page 11

Letters: On woman's work,  
from Mrs V. Riches, and Mrs S.  
Rothwell; European poll, from  
Mrs V. Bogdanor, and Mr R. T. M.  
Jindas; Mr McEnroe, from  
Mrs M. Young, and Mr A.  
Clarkson.

Leading articles: Pensions,  
Jist in Europe; Arab/Israeli  
issues, pages 9-10.

and Soper on the realities of  
the world debt crisis; resurgence  
of political songs; the French  
view of Nato; Spectrum on  
nuclear guinea pigs; Wednesday  
page looks at Royal children in  
the wings.

Page 13-16

George Borrow called it "a fine  
old city" but how is Norwich,  
once England's second most  
important economic centre,  
faring in the recession Eighties?  
A Special Report provides some  
answers.

Page 12

in John Randall  
classified: Property, pages 27-  
29; Crème de la crème, pages  
4, 26.

Home News 24 Diary 10  
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# Coal board moves to evict miners occupying Kent pit

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A possession order was  
granted in the High Court  
yesterday enabling the National  
Coal Board to evict about 20  
miners occupying Betteshanger  
colliery, near Deal, in Kent.

There were no indications  
whether the legal order would  
be quickly activated. Coal board  
officials were meeting last night  
to plan their next moves at  
Betteshanger in the face of likely  
resistance from the miners at  
the colliery, who were said to  
have put up barricades.

The coal board's decision to  
go to the High Court to evict the  
protesters was taken, according  
to the board, because it had a  
legal responsibility for maintenance  
of the pit and it was unable  
to discharge that responsibility  
with miners occupying the  
control room.

Some miners were thought to  
be 2,000ft below the surface as  
part of the protest against two  
Betteshanger miners reporting  
for work on Sunday. There were  
reports that the miners turned  
hosepipes on court officials who  
arrived at the pit to serve  
notices of yesterday's High  
Court action.

Last night three members of  
the management at the colliery  
were trying to persuade the men  
to leave. It was understood that  
the coal board was reluctant to  
activate the order unless those  
attempts had demonstrably  
failed.

Meanwhile, the search for a  
new development plan for the  
coal industry was officially  
launched yesterday.

Mr Ian MacGregor, coal  
board chairman, yesterday met  
the two other unions in the  
industry, the British Association  
of Colliery Management and  
the National Association of  
Colliery Overmen, Deputies  
and Shottifiers (Nacods), to  
discuss the strike by the  
National Union of Mineworkers  
(NUM) and the future of the  
industry. It was agreed that the  
board would draw up new  
proposals to put to the unions  
in the form of a revised Plan for  
Coal.

He said that his union would  
be talking to the NUM about  
ways of tackling fires and  
problems of spontaneous com-  
bustion on several faces. Mr  
Sampey claimed that in York-  
shire his members had been  
prevented from going down pits  
to carry out safety work by  
NUM pickets.

Parliament, page 4

The original Plan for Coal,  
which was drawn up in 1974, was  
now "hopelessly out of date",  
yesterday's meeting agreed, but  
the two unions present insisted  
that discussions about the  
future could not progress  
without the attendance of the  
NUM.

The unions and the board  
agreed that there was little  
prospect of the NUM becoming  
involved in the discussions in  
the industry's consultative  
machinery, although the unions  
are expected to keep the NUM  
informed of developments  
"through the usual channels".  
Those channels are also likely

to be used by Nacods to  
emphasize that union's concern  
about the condition of many  
pits with the strike in its  
fourteenth week. Mr Ken  
Sampey, the Nacods president,  
said: "If we are not careful we  
shall be doing the coal board's  
job for them. We are already  
losing faces, we don't want to  
lose pits."

He said that his union would  
be talking to the NUM about  
ways of tackling fires and  
problems of spontaneous com-  
bustion on several faces. Mr  
Sampey claimed that in York-  
shire his members had been  
prevented from going down pits  
to carry out safety work by  
NUM pickets.

He added: "We understand  
the problems the NUM has, but  
we are very concerned about the  
physical condition of some of  
the pits and we shall be  
expressing our concern to the  
NUM."

Yesterday Wight Contractors  
of Penryn, near Llanelli,  
Dyfed, won an injunction  
against the NUM to halt  
picketing of a disused colliery  
tip from which the company  
extracts coal. It said it had  
suffered a £4,000 a week loss.

An injunction was awarded  
against the south Wales area of  
the union which prohibits  
"organizing, procuring, financ-  
ing, encouraging or otherwise  
facilitating" unlawful picketing.

# Thatcher refuses to yield over Orgreave mob

By Anthony Bevins and Craig Seton

The Prime Minister and  
senior Cabinet colleagues yester-  
day drummed home the  
concerted message that neither  
the Orgreave mob nor Mr  
Arthur Scargill's striking faction  
could or would be allowed to  
win.

The political determination  
of Mr Peter Walker, Chief  
Constable of South Yorkshire,  
applied to miners' leaders to  
help reduce the level of violence  
at the "battleground" of  
Orgreave and an unrepentant  
Mr Scargill, the miner's president,  
accused the police of  
"blind hatred" towards pickets.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told  
Mr Kinnock in the Commons  
that she was astonished by his  
suggestion that because one  
faction of the miners' union  
should adopt the dis-  
graceful tactics of mob violence  
and intimidation at Orgreave,  
they should be given what they  
wanted.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home  
Secretary, was more graphic. He

earlier met the Prime Minister  
at No 10 to discuss Orgreave.

Mrs Thatcher said in the  
Commons that there could be  
no concession to the mob's  
demands.

"If we were to do that, we  
would lose in two ways," she  
said. "We would be asking the  
National Coal Board to adopt a  
policy which would destroy the  
prospects of an efficient indus-  
try and, second, we would be  
accepting that violence and  
intimidation were an acceptable  
part of industrial relations."

She then challenged Mr  
Kinnock to denounce picket  
line violence, which he did. He  
then appealed to her to  
appreciate the strong basis for a  
negotiated settlement.

Mrs Thatcher replied that  
50,000 miners were working. "I  
note he is against those miners  
who are working," she said,  
adding later: "These violent  
tactics have been used to try to

Continued on back page, col 5

# Plea to end publicity for terrorists

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent  
Mr Leon Brittan, the Home  
Secretary, set out yesterday to  
counter efforts by international  
terrorists to use the media for  
propaganda ends.

He told the Foreign Press  
Association in London that the  
terrorist "depends upon a  
willingness in the media both to  
broadcast news of his exploits  
and, where possible, to excuse  
the dreadful means employed by  
the allegedly idealistic ends of his  
activity."

He "thrives on misleading  
publicity", Mr Brittan said. The  
terrorist's ultimate objectives  
would be obtained only when  
he had shaken the will of the  
majority and of their elected  
representatives.

Mr Brittan's speech was in  
the context of a drive for  
international cooperation  
against terrorism.

# Britain signals EEC budget concessions

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

Britain yesterday signalled it  
was prepared to make further  
concessions to secure a settle-  
ment of its EEC budget problem  
at next week's European sum-  
mit in Fontainebleau. But it  
emphasised that in return there  
would have to be a similar  
move by the rest of the  
Community to meet its de-  
mand for a cut in its payments  
to the EEC budget.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the  
Foreign Secretary, had travelled  
to Luxembourg to give this  
message to the other foreign  
ministers gathered there for a  
regular council session. He  
arranged a series of private  
meetings with each of them to  
urge that "One more effort of  
compromise on all sides" could  
produce the long delayed  
settlement.

Other ministers refused to  
discuss Sir Geoffrey's approach  
openly. Claude Cheysson, the  
French Minister chairing the  
meeting, said Britain had not

asked for the subject even to be  
on the agenda for the past two  
months and therefore there was  
nothing to say. But he did agree  
that a great deal was going on  
"in the wings".

At the same time he sounded  
out opinion on a new 12-page  
British initiative to relaunch the  
Community, which Mrs Mar-  
garet Thatcher wants discussed  
at the summit provided the budget  
argument is settled. It includes  
ideas for streamlining Com-  
munity procedures and insti-  
tutions, for stopping frivolous  
use of a nation's veto powers  
and for working more har-  
moniously with the European  
Parliament.

What is essentially at issue is  
the level of rebates Britain  
should be offered as the starting  
point for a new system designed  
to moderate net contributions  
according to its relative wealth.

There was no immediate  
response to Sir Geoffrey's  
overtures in Luxembourg.

# McEnroe shows a surly face to the press

By Alan Hamilton

Mr John McEnroe does not  
like the press. It is possible  
that he dislikes them even more  
than the umpires and tough  
judges of the Lawn Tennis  
Association.

It was therefore uncommonly  
civil of him to turn up five  
minutes early yesterday for an  
exhibition match of world-class  
surly with his detested  
opponents in an Oxford Street  
sports shop. This tactical play  
gave the champion an extra five  
minutes to insult the assembled  
notebooks and cameras.

Mr McEnroe appeared with his  
regular doubles partner, Mr  
Peter Fleming. Mr Fleming, a  
polite man who smiles, quickly  
realized that the match was out  
of his league and took little  
further part.

Mr McEnroe, slumped in a  
chair with unshaven jaw held in  
hand, possibly to hold his scowl



Holding court: John McEnroe yesterday. (Photograph: John Voss)

in place, played an entirely  
defensive game, returning the  
service of Fleet Street's most  
aggressive players with a  
succession of slow backhanders.

Recognizing that some  
gentlemen of the press are  
almost literate, he avoided the  
kind of four-letter volley he had  
been firing towards the officials  
at Queen's Club, and relied on  
a steady, sulky sarcasm, never  
allowing his eyes to rise above  
the level of his socks.



# A festival of fashion

As the Queen and the Duke  
of Edinburgh arrived at Royal  
Ascot - where Britain's annual  
festival of outrageous fashion  
and first class horse racing  
opened yesterday - the tem-  
perature soared towards the  
sweltering eighties (Report  
Morris writes).

Attendance was up 35,046

compared with 32,638 last  
year, and, not surprisingly,  
visitors consumed all the  
available house champagne. By  
the end of the day the cheapest  
bottle was £18.

The Queen's open carriage  
led the Royal procession.  
More photographs, back page  
Racing, page 23

# Boy 'killed in Israeli search'

By Our Foreign Staff

Israeli troops killed a boy, aged  
seven during a search operation  
in the southern Lebanese town  
of Nabatieh after an attack on a  
Israeli patrol there yesterday  
according to residents quoted by  
Reuters.

They said that the boy, a  
Hassan Ali Kahlil, was shot as  
the troops searched for gunmen  
who slightly wounded three  
Israeli soldiers in an attack.

In another version of the  
incident Agence France Presse  
quoted a Radio Lebanon report  
that the boy was in his home  
when he was hit by automatic  
gunfire, coming from Israeli  
soldiers.

According to Agence France  
Presse, the Lebanese Red  
Cross yesterday denied Israeli  
claims that three men killed in  
Sidon, southern Lebanon on  
Monday were preparing to  
plant an explosive charge,  
saying they were shot dead  
during Israeli searches.

A Red Cross official said  
that two of the men, car  
mechanics aged about 1 or 18,  
died when an Israeli force patrol  
opened indiscriminate fire at  
Ghaziye, Sidon's industrial  
district, as terrified passers-by  
scattered.

The third man was killed by  
Israeli automatic fire while he  
was in a Red Cross ambulance  
at Zahran, about two miles  
further south, the official said.

Christopher Walker, writes  
from Jerusalem that Israel's  
army spokesman yesterday  
stood by the original account he  
had given of Monday's incident  
in which it was stated that "at  
about 1600 hours an Israeli  
force encountered three terror-  
ists who were preparing an  
explosive device at the southern  
approach to Sidon. The Israeli  
force opened fire and killed the  
terrorists."

The spokesman added that  
the army had no knowledge of  
the alleged killing of a child.

view over here." Mr McEnroe,  
15 minutes into the game, was  
tiring.

Mr McEnroe, a consummate  
professional, had one final  
insult to even the match and  
some line judge opted, win. "If  
you want to know who's  
screwing up kids, go look in the  
mirror and read some papers.  
Kids are way above people like  
you."

Time was called, and the  
bear-baiting team was hustled  
out to make way for the public,  
200 of whom had queued for  
Mr McEnroe's autograph.  
Those who lingered then saw a  
young girl approach for an  
autograph. Mr McEnroe's face  
was transformed as though  
Naziism, goddess of the game,  
had reached down from her  
heavenly throne to lift an evil  
spell. Mr John McEnroe  
smiled.

Letters, page 11

# Graham voted off TUC council

By Barrie Clement  
Labour Reporter

Mr Alistair Graham, a  
prominent right-winger in the  
labour movement, has been  
voted off the general council of  
the TUC by the executive of his  
union, the Civil and Public  
Services Association (CPSA).

Mr Graham, general sec-  
retary of the CPSA, will be  
replaced by Mr Ray Alderson, a  
vice-president who will join  
two other Communist Party  
members on the movement's  
most powerful body.

The CPSA leader was voted  
down yesterday after refusing to  
accept strict political conditions  
on his continued membership  
of the general council. The  
decision comes as a conse-  
quence of the recent triumph of  
the Left in the union which gave  
them a 23 to six majority on the  
executive.

Mr Graham said last night  
that he had refused to accept the  
appointment of "three political  
minders" to mandate him on  
motions coming before the  
general council.

He said: "I told them that I  
was prepared to accept the  
changes on the executive coun-  
cil and reflect their views, but I  
was not prepared to accept what  
they were proposing which was  
impractical and unconstitutional."

Mrs Kate Losinka, the right-  
wing president of the union,  
said that there should be a  
referendum among the mem-  
bership on the issue: "If there  
was, Alderson would certainly  
not win it," she said. She said  
the decision would tear the  
union apart and was "a  
shameful insult to a man of  
great stature and principle who  
has refused to be put in a  
political strait-jacket by fac-  
tions."

Mr Graham is due for re-elec-  
tion as general secretary in two  
years time and is determined to  
stand despite the rebuff by the  
executive.

The Government faces a  
massive rejection of its 4.5 per  
cent pay offer by the 300,000  
members of the civil service  
unions.

The normally moderate  
Inland Revenue Staff Federa-  
tion, which is still balloting on  
the proposed deal, is currently  
recording a seven to one vote  
against. Other unions started  
consulting their members on  
Monday.

# Drivers who kill will face prison

By Francis Gibb

Immediate jail sentences of two  
or more years should be  
imposed on drivers who cause  
death through drink or extreme  
recklessness and disregard of  
others' safety, Lord Lane, Lord  
Chief Justice, said yesterday.

Lord Lane, who was laying  
down tougher new sentencing  
guidelines in such cases, said  
that courts were treating the  
offence of causing death by  
driving recklessly as less  
serious than it was, than  
Parliament intended it to be  
and than the public regarded it.

That was clear from recent  
Home Office statistics for 1980  
to 1982, which showed that of  
some 200 people, almost all  
men, who came before the  
courts for that offence, most  
did not receive any custodial  
sentence.

Of those who did, the  
majority received six months or  
less and almost all received 12  
months or less, he said.

It was impossible to say in  
advance what the sentence in a  
particular case should be, but  
the courts had a duty to reflect  
not only Parliament's concern,  
but also that of the public, Lord  
Lane said.

At present, he said, 12 to 18  
months appeared to be the  
maximum sentence. "It is not  
easy to see why this should be  
so."

Lord Lane called for custodial  
sentences where "aggravating"  
features were present. These  
included "racing" by  
drivers, driving with a reckless  
disregard for the safety of  
others through the taking of  
drink, where two or more years  
would be correct.

Other such features were  
speeding, showing off, dis-  
regarding warnings from  
passengers, and a prolonged  
and deliberate course of bad  
driving.

Other factors to be taken  
into account were previous  
motoring convictions, failure to  
stop at the time of the offence,  
causing more than one death  
and causing death in a bid to  
avoid being caught.

Lord Lane and two other  
judges went on to uphold jail  
terms of more than 12 months  
on three drivers who had  
appeared before circuit judges  
on charges of causing death by  
reckless driving.

Law Report, page 6

# Enterprise £392m sale

The Government assured  
itself of raising at least £392m  
yesterday when it formally  
launched the flotation of its  
latest privatization venture,  
Enterprise Oil.

The share capital of the  
company, set up to take over  
the North Sea oil assets  
formerly owned by British Gas,  
is being offered to investors at a  
minimum price of 185p a share.  
Mr Peter Walker, the Energy  
Secretary, announced the go.

ahead yesterday despite the  
recent fall in share values.  
Stockbrokers had originally  
estimated that the sell-off could  
raise between £400m and  
£475m.

The Treasury's final proceeds  
from the issue - a tender offer -  
could still top £400m.

The Government has made  
sure of raising at least £392m by  
having the issue underwritten  
by merchant banks for fees of  
£6m.

Page 19

# BUSINESS NEWSFLASH

The only airline that flies  
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and non-stop back

# SAA offer more than ever

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## MPs will investigate 'reprisals' threat

The Commons decided yesterday that a Labour MP who threatened reprisals against London Conservative MPs who backed moves to curb Greater London Council spending should be investigated by the Committee of Privileges (Philip Webster writes).

It decided by 303 votes to 135 to refer the remarks of Mr Tony Banks, Labour MP for Newham North West and a GLC member, to the all-party committee of senior MPs, in spite of a succession of pleas by Labour members, including Mr Michael Foot and Mr Peter Shore.

## Queen's visit to Canada in doubt

A visit by the Queen to Canada may be cancelled if Mr John Turner, who has succeeded Mr Pierre Trudeau as leader of the ruling Liberal Party, calls a snap general election. It is a long-standing convention that royal visits do not take place during political elections.

The 13-day visit, beginning on July 14, coincides with 200th anniversary celebrations in New Brunswick and Ontario, and Toronto's 150th anniversary. Buckingham Palace is also expected to abandon, on Cabinet advice, plans for the Queen to open the £1,300m Selby coalfield in North Yorkshire on June 28.

## Scarman seeks evidence rule

Lord Scarman is pressing for tighter statutory rules on the exclusion by courts of evidence that has been obtained unlawfully by police or in breach of the proposed codes of practice on questioning and detention. He has tabled a clause to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, now in the Lords, that evidence so obtained should be excluded, unless courts are satisfied it should be given in the "overriding interests of justice".

## Boys on murder attempt charge

Four boys, one aged 13, another aged 14 and two others aged 15, were remanded in custody when they appeared before Sheriff Frank Hamilton at Paisley, near Glasgow, yesterday after a six-hour gun siege on Sunday.

Three of them are accused of attempted murder and, with the boy aged 13, they are also accused of breaking into a sports and gun shop.

## Milk warning

Briain told the European Commission yesterday that it would not pay over its super levy on milk production this autumn unless it was satisfied that the rest of the Community was sticking to the agreement to cut production.

# Scargillism and the will to beat NCB on trial

PAUL ROUTLEDGE, Labour Editor, finds that few pitmen disagree with the fight against closures, many are against the way it has been mounted.

The miner's loyalty to his union is legendary, but rarely can it have come under such strain as now, 15 weeks into the longest strike since 1926.

The crisis in the industry is mirrored by crisis within the National Union of Mineworkers, whose leaders now face five separate legal actions from their own members, seeking to outlaw the stoppage under the rule book.

And the most basic, unwritten commandment of the NUM, "Thou shalt not cross a picket line", has broken down in some of the "right-to-work" coalfields as the dispute splits families, households and union branches.

The root cause of the divisions is not so much the objective of the strike - few miners actually want pits to close - as the manner in which it has been mounted. With a rule book commitment to democracy that long predates Mr Tom King's trade union Bill, miners feel cheated of their rights when asked or told to join a strike that has not been authorized in a national pithead ballot.

Of course, the motives of those demanding a ballot are not unimpeachable. Many want a vote so that the strike can be legitimized. Many more, particularly in Nottinghamshire, want a ballot to ensure that the strike can be called off at the first opportunity. Some have openly said that they would work on whatever the result of a national ballot.

So why take the risk, the strikers counter, and not even the National Coal Board feels confident enough yet to predict with certainty how the men would vote.

But whatever the motives, the controversy over balloting is bound to have further repercussions within the NUM. The union has been taken to the High Court by members from Lancashire, North Wales, North Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire, and the judges have not been slow to grant orders and injunctions declaring the strike unofficial and forbidding disciplinary action against miners who cross picket lines.

So far, area officials have largely complied with court rulings, but the NUM's national leaders have simply ignored them. And the waters will become even muddier next month when the union's delegate conference meets in private to discuss further rule changes.

One of those changes will be to insert a new disciplinary procedure into the NUM

rulebook, drawn up by lawyers and evidently designed to reinforce the central authority of the union over the largely federal structure of areas based on the coalfields.

With some relish, Mr Dennis Skinner, the NUM-sponsored MP, told the Yorkshire miners' rally last weekend: "I have to tell those people who are clinging on to positions in some areas: your credentials will be taken away."

His words caused something of a stir in senior union circles. For the experience of the past few weeks indicates quite the opposite: where local elections, have taken place in moderate areas, the pro-strike branch officials have been swept out and replaced by highly vocal opponents of the dispute.

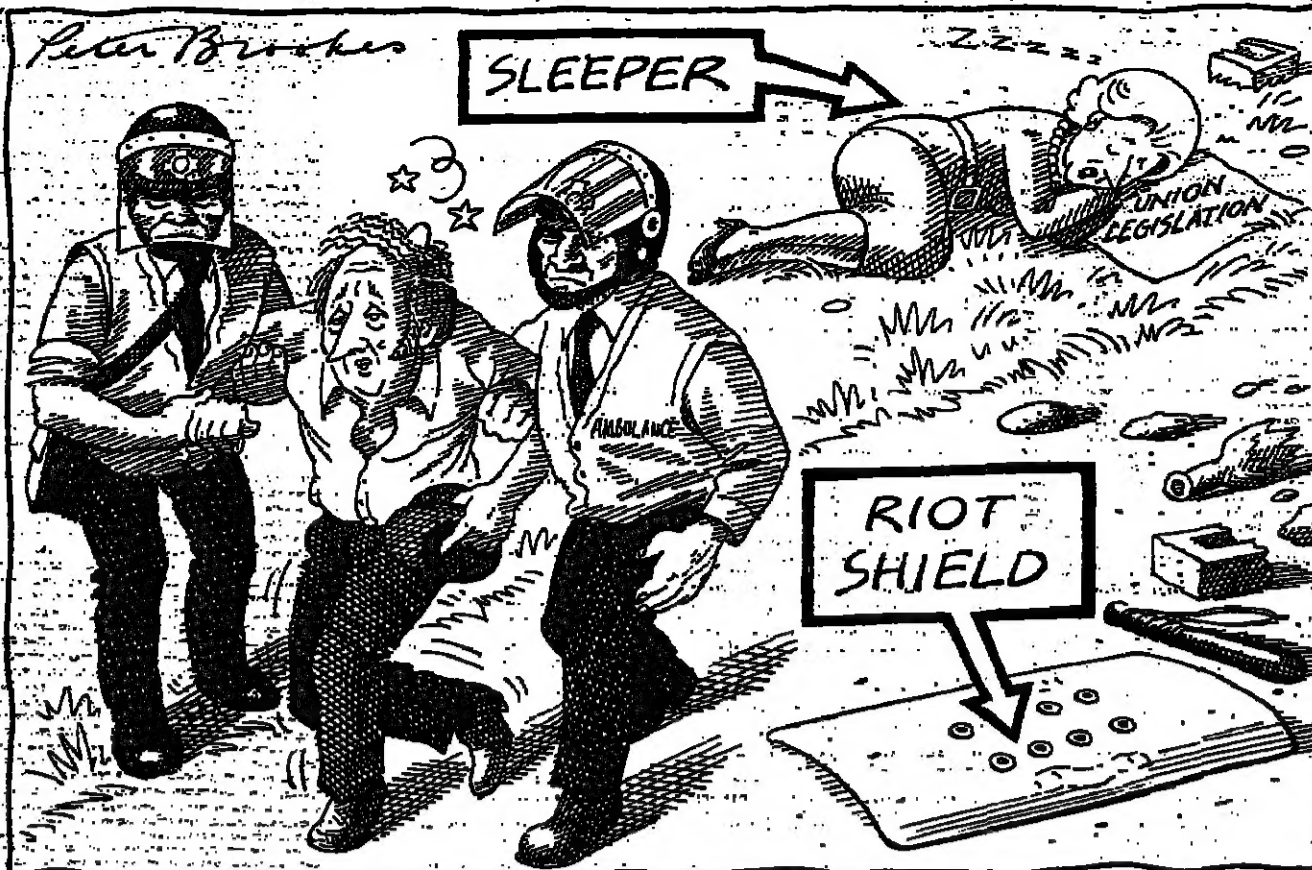
Pit delegates must now take their places at the Sheffield conference on July 11 and 12, and their position cannot be envied. They are a handful, two handfuls at most, against a big majority endorsing the Scargill line. The conference is bound to be a tense affair - but the militants intend to use it as a springboard for further efforts to make the strike effective.

As they scan the view from their tenth-storey office, the NUM national officials must have mixed feelings. Eighty per cent of their members have responded to the national strike call (less than 70 per cent, the coal board says) but after 100 days they do not seem appreciably nearer their goal of withdrawal of the pit closure programme announced by the NCB chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, on March 6.

There is no present prospect of further talks with the coal board, nor will negotiations get under way unless Mr MacGregor indicates a prior readiness to concede the main point of principle. At one stage in the abortive Rotherham talks last week, the parties actually stared across the table at each other for 10 minutes without speaking. Yet with the aid of the most sophisticated police operation in the history of British industrial relations, miners who want to defy their union are getting into work. The CEBG is continuing to meet power demand and industry is coping. There is no Heath-style three-day week and no state of emergency.

The steel industry is working on and its unions are defying their partners in the Triple Alliance (now looking more like a *mesalliance*) to use any coal they can get their hands on.

Support from the rail, sea and transport unions is good but patchy, and the TUC is



## Miner sways steelmen to consider curbs

Leaders of the Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation, who are considering a pact on limiting steel output after listening to a striking pitman from Orgreave picket line.

The executive of the steel union is to meet in Scarborough tomorrow to discuss the threat to the steelworks posed by the National Union of Mineworkers' attempted blockade of coke and coal supplies.

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Backlog pension linked to price

# Millionaire's cousin killed and beheaded wife 'after sexual taunts'

By John Withers

Michael Telling, a second cousin of Lord Vestey, the multi-millionaire, shot his wife and hid her body in his sauna for five months before decapitating and dumping the corpse at a Devon beauty spot.

Exeter Crown Court was told yesterday that Mr Telling, aged 34, had confessed to murdering his American wife, Monika Zumstep-Telling, last year because she belittled his sexual efforts and had affairs with men and women. She was also an alcoholic who took drugs.

He told the police that she kept taunting him and on March 29 he shot her three times in the throat and chest with a Martin 30-30 rifle in the sitting room of their house near High Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire.

He said in a statement: "I then kissed her and said I was sorry. But I knew she was dead." He left the body for two days before carrying it to a bedroom. "I went to look at her every day and kissed her often".

After several days, Mr Telling dragged the body to a summer house converted into a sauna, where it remained for five months. Last September he hired a van and went to Devon where he cut off her head with an axe on Telegraph Hill, outside Exeter.

The corpse was identified



Michael Telling: Confessed to shooting his wife.

when a neighbour of his told the police that he had confessed about the murder, adding: "She's in the sauna. It's stinking".

He took his wife's head home and hid it in his Mini in the garage. It was discovered wrapped in plastic.

Mr Telling, a small, balding man, appeared impassive in court, in a dark pinstriped suit. He has pleaded not guilty to murder, but guilty to manslaughter by reason of diminished responsibility.

The court heard that soon after dumping the body he told his neighbour, Mrs Priscilla Richardson, that he had killed his wife, a Californian blonde, aged 26, whom he married in 1981.

Mrs Richardson alerted the police and he confessed, telling them he had disposed of the rifle in bits in a river or on a rubbish dump.

Asked why he had killed her he replied: "There were 101 reasons. I can't really explain. She kept pushing me. I just snapped in the end. She was horrible in many ways".

Later he said that it was "a stormy marriage with frequent violent rows. But he always made it up. I loved her. I soon found out she was an alcoholic. She went to Alcoholics Anonymous and took drugs, including cocaine, heroine and marijuana. She was growing a cannabis plant in the house, which I destroyed."

"She told me she had slept with other men since our marriage and that she was a lesbian," he added. "She taunted me, belittling my sexual efforts and said I was only good for money."

Mr Telling, who went to a school for maladjusted children after his parents divorced, said that his wife taunted him about his history, saying he should be locked in an asylum.

Mr Justice Sheldon was told by Mr Alan Rawley, QC, for the prosecution, that after the murder, Mr Telling "showed considerable cunning" in covering it up.

Asked after his arrest why he had cut off the head, Mr Telling said: "I did not want her identified because of my family. Even when she died I wanted her to be with me."

Mrs Richardson told the jury that on one occasion Monika Zumstep-Telling, who carried a gun and a vibrator in her handbag, made a lesbian approach which she had rejected. Mrs Zumstep-Telling had boasted to her that she had taken girlfriends to their home, Lambourne House, when she knew that her husband was in the building.

Mrs Richardson said: "She liked to make Michael look stupid, all the time". She enjoyed humiliating him. She taunted him and compared his sexual behaviour poorly with other men. It was sad to look at him because he was almost in tears.

"He worshipped the ground Monika walked on but she showed no affection. She said she would only stay with him for two years to get money out of him."

"He secretly had to visit his son from his first marriage because she disapproved and said the boy was horrible and that she hated him".

The hearing continues today.

## How to win in the air fares war

By Patricia Clough

Two new air fare guides, showing how to save up to 70 per cent on tickets, have been published.

Each guide gives details of cheap fares to many destinations and information on the "bucket shops" in London and the provinces.

They both aim to replace the hit-and-miss system of newspaper cuttings and tips from friends-of-friends used by the million Britons who buy tickets from bucket shops each year.

**A-Z Discount Air Fares** How and Where to Buy Discounted Air Tickets, published yesterday by Mr Riaz Dooley, the self-styled "King of the Bucket Shops" and his partner, Mr Terry Michael, offers 361 destinations from Aarhus to Zurich.

The bucket shops mentioned in the guide have paid to be included. The guide also gives readers information and advice about the cut-price travel scene.

The guide, to be sold for £1.99 at bookshops or for £2.50 by post, will be updated every three months, Mr Dooley says.

The other guide is **Discount Traveller**, a monthly magazine and offshoot of *Business Traveller*, and will be available at newsagents. Subtitled the "unique worldwide cost-cutting air fares guide" it gives similar listings for 744 destinations.

**Discount Traveller** says a traveller bound for Rio de Janeiro will find that the official first class return rate is £2,172, and the official economy rate between £650-£1,536, but that cut-price tickets are available for £505. The **A-Z** gives a cut price rate of £510.

The savings on long-haul flights are more spectacular. According to **A-Z** the official return for London to Singapore is £1,654, while the cut price rate is £395.

**A-Z Discount Air Fares** (Terry Michael Publications, 221 Westbourne Park Road, London NW11 1EA).



Modern Bo Peep: Miss Donna Bailey, aged 21, and her sheepdogs, Scot and Judy, at work in the Boddington estate near Cheltenham yesterday. She is in charge of 800 sheep (Photograph Dod Miller)

## Arrest was illegal but breath test fine stands

Police trespassed in a man's home and wrongly arrested him, but the positive breath test subsequently obtained at a police station was still legal, two High Court judges ruled yesterday.

Mr Justice Mann, sitting with Lord Justice Robert Goff in the Queen's Bench divisional court, said the police had no right to go into the home of Mr Leslie Fox, at Penrhos, near Raglan, South Wales, after he crashed his car in May 1983. The only reason for entering without consent was if they had reason to believe anybody was injured in the crash and they had no such reason.

The police went to his home in an attempt to breath-test him. When he refused they arrested him. Although the arrest was illegal a positive breath test taken later at the police station, and subsequent driving ban, must stand, the judges ruled.

They allowed the appeal by Mr Fox against a £70 fine by Gwent magistrates in July 1983 for refusing a breath test specimen at his home. But they rejected his appeal against a £125 fine and 12 months' disqualification for driving with excess alcohol in his blood.

Mr Fox plans to appeal to the House of Lords.

## New doubts raised on Intoximeter

A new defect in the Lion Intoximeter, breath-testing machine, has been alleged by Mr A. H. Parsons, an analytical chemist with G. C. Laboratories, Bedfordshire. He has found that the harder a motorist blows into the machine, the more likely it is to "abort" or fail to register a sample.

Professor Vincent Marks, professor of clinical biochemistry at Surrey University, is also concerned that methane, produced in the bowel in a third of the population, would interfere with the machine and its reading.

## Builders' guarantee to beat 'cowboys'

A builders' guarantee to protect customers from shoddy work by cut-price "cowboy" operators was approved yesterday by the Restrictive Practices Court.

The court discharged Orders made against the 10,000-member Building Employers Confed-

eration impeding the scheme's introduction.

For a charge of 1 per cent of a contract's value the confederation will guarantee that unsatisfactory work costing between £500 and £25,000 will be completed or remedied. The minimum charge will be £20.

The scheme, which the confederation hopes to launch in the autumn, would also provide protection if a builder goes out of before or after work is completed.

All members would be bound to carry out work covered by the guarantee desired by a customer.

## Fungicide sprayed on village

The police are investigating an incident in which a crop-spraying aircraft showered homes and a children's play area with chemicals yesterday. The fungicide, meant for farm fields, missed its target and fell over the village of Blackhall, co Durham.

Seven adults and two children were treated at Hartlepool General Hospital for skin rashes, headaches, sore throats, and irritated eyes.

## Chicken finds greater favour

Chicken is now within 1 per cent of overtaking beef as Britain's most popular meat, according to the British Chicken Information Service.

Last year Britons ate an average of 15 lb of chicken each, 5 lb more than the average consumption of either lamb or pork. Chicken's main attraction for shoppers appears to be its comparative cheapness.

## Paternity ruling

David Pearce, aged 24, the British heavyweight boxing champion, from Newport, Gwent, was adjudged by the town's magistrates yesterday to be the father of Miss Christine Powell's son David, who was born in December, 1978. Miss Powell, aged 24, from Newport, was his fiancée.

## Video jackpot

Edward Hill, aged 16, a school boy, of Bartlemy Road, Newbury, Berkshire, who devised a home computer video game called Robotron, yesterday sold the program for £3,000 to Atari.

## Savile ads end

British Rail is to drop its "Age of the Train" advertising series featuring Jimmy Savile, who is believed to have earned £500,000 from the campaign during the past five years.

## School group urges £25 pupil grants

By Colin Hughes

A plan to pay a £25 grant to less well-off school pupils, enabling them to continue their education beyond the age of 16 was proposed yesterday by the National Confederation of Parent Teacher Associations.

The parents' lobbying group has shelved proposals for a controversial blanket "education maintenance allowance" payable to all pupils over the age of 16, because the Government has said that no new money will be made available for the proposal.

As a result, the confederation published new recommendations for a "costless" system yesterday, based on a survey of 150 head teachers. The proposal would enable up to 20,000 of the least privileged pupils to stay at school instead of leaving to look for a job.

The group estimates that many of the 20,000 children who leave school each year at the age of 16 do so because they are under pressure to contribute to family earnings.

The group proposes paying a

maximum allowance of £25, equivalent to the pay received on a youth training scheme, to children of families who receive supplementary benefits.

*Earn or Learn: A Case of Unwilling Deprivation by the State*, INCP-TPA 16-19 Working Party, 43, Stonbridge Road, Northfleet, Gravesend, Kent.

## Engineers' plea for more funds

The Government has been asked to give the University Grants Committee a specific budget for the training and education of professional graduate engineers with a strict proviso that it must not divert that cash into other academic disciplines.

The Engineering Council, the watchdog of the engineering profession, has told the Government that it must do something to prevent a repetition of the last few years when technology and engineering courses suffered educational cutbacks almost as severe as those for the non-technical disciplines.

## I am not a violent person, Dennis Nilsen tells court

Dennis Nilsen said yesterday that he was not a violent man and could not understand why he killed 15 people.

He was giving evidence at Knightsbridge Crown Court on the second day of the trial of Albert Moffat, a prisoner at Wormwood Scrubs, in west London, who is accused of slashing Nilsen's face with a razor, causing a wound that needed 89 stitches.

Moffat, aged 21, has denied malicious wounding and wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm last December.

Nilsen, aged 39, told the court: "By nature I am not a violent person. You can look at my school reports, Army and

police service and nine years in the Civil Service and you'll find not one record of violence against me."

Questioned by a lawyer as to why he murdered people he replied: "Yes. It is a great enigma. These things were out of character. I killed people over a period of five years and it got worse. He denied that he taunted prisoners about his crimes. "I've never gloried in their publicity, never given interviews to the press, not received any money for anything."

He denied attacking Moffat first. "Since I have been in prison I have felt no irresistible urge to kill someone else."

The hearing continues today.

## Lead-free petrol delay criticized

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Britain should press its EEC partners to speed plans to introduce lead-free petrol in European countries, and a delay of more than four years was unacceptable, an environmental pressure group said yesterday.

Mr Des Wilson, chairman of the Campaign for Lead-free Air (Clear), said the Government had decided it was prudent to

remove lead from petrol, but EEC Commission regulations would not become effective until 1988 and 1991.

"It is prudent in 1984, then the parents of children at risk from lead poisoning will want to know why they have to wait until 1991," he said.

A meeting of the Council of Environment Ministers, includ-

ing Mr Elliott Waldegrave of Britain's ministers, will meet in Brussels on June 28, when decisions will be taken about lead-free petrol enforcement in EEC countries.

Member states are not free to legislate individually on the issue, but that restriction is likely to be lifted on January 1, 1986.

Load it with Gold Seal.

Make's the beat go on for a mind-blowing 44 hours.

EVEREADY

GOLD SEAL

Even more power to the people







## Science research faces 25% cut, advisers tell MPs

By Richard Evans

Scientific research will be cut by a quarter in the next decade if government spending proposals are implemented, Britain's leading research advisers told MPs yesterday.

They said that such a reduction, equivalent to the scrapping of all medical research, would have a devastating effect on Britain's economy and its chances of recovery.

Professor Sir David Phillips, chairman of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, which advises Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said that although the Treasury's Green Paper on public expenditure and taxation in the 1990s showed spending on science remaining even over the next 10 years, there were "various reasons" why in practice there would be a significant cut in science work.

They included the knock on effect of reduced university spending provision of money earmarked for science for salaries which exceeded cash limits, and the cost of redundancies and premature retire-

ments within research councils. "We read this document as really telling us that we must look forward to something like a 25 per cent decline in scientific research over the next 10 years," he said.

Sir David, together with Dr Walter Bodmer, head of research at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and Dr Derek Roberts, director of research at General Electric were giving evidence at the start of an inquiry by the Commons Select Committee on employment, science and arts on Britain's science budget.

They repeatedly made clear their unhappiness over government policy towards science and the shortage of cash planned for the future.

Sir David said it was extraordinary that there was no overt discussion about science in the Green Paper. Dr Bodmer said it did not "dein" to mention science as being important for the country.

Dr Roberts told MPs: "In the context of the total budgetary problem, we have in this country, the only way in which we can get out of our economic ills is by increasing investment in science and associated education. We will not improve the economic prospects of this country by spending more on social security."

He agreed with Mr Martin Flannery, Labour MP for Sheffield, Hillsborough, that the most able scientists would be driven overseas if more resources were not provided.



Sir Keith: Told of "devastating" effect

## Thatcher to get cable TV briefing

By Bill Johnston

Technology Correspondent

The Prime Minister has asked her industrial advisers for a personal briefing on cable television, after receiving letters from potential operators asking for a substantial review of government policy. The critical aspect of that policy is the Treasury's insistence that capital allowances for cable will not be permitted.

The personal briefing requested by Mrs Margaret Thatcher is seen as a significant change in the political climate. She may be emboldened by the lack of progress made both by the technology and her industry ministers.

It was she who ended Information Technology Year nearly two years ago by making a personal commitment which has not been fulfilled, saying: "We are determined to encourage cable systems, not just for more entertainment but eventually for a huge range of two-way services."

The Government's option are to:

Reverse the capital allowance policy outlined by the Treasury during the last Budget.

Allow cable television networks to be the only exception to the Treasury ruling for a specified period.

Extend the lifetime of cable television franchises which have been granted for a period of 12 years.

Insist that the 11 present franchise holders operate without special treatment.

## Labour's blacks expect debate on greater role

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Leaders of Labour's black sections expect a full conference debate on their demand for a stronger voice in the party.

Those close to Mr Kinnock, the party leader, had told Labour's increasingly vocal black sections that they would be asked to force a debate at Blackpoint in October.

One source said that the party hierarchy had had enough of constitutional change, that union block votes would be mustered against the blacks, and that any conference defeat would block all movement for at least three years.

A national executive working group is expected to agree today a consultation document setting

## BBC pays for burger libel

The BBC yesterday agreed to pay substantial libel damages to

Bird's Eye over a BBC 2 Food and Drink programme in August, 1982, which implied that the company's 100 per cent beefburgers contained only 80 per cent of meat.

Mr Richard Walker, for Bird's Eye, told Mr Justice Comyn in the High Court in London that the "serious and damaging libel" could not be allowed to pass unchallenged. He said their 100 per cent beefburgers were entirely composed of beef with only a tiny quantity of salt and pepper for seasoning.

Mr Christopher Clarke, QC, for the BBC and Miss Jan Walsh, a consumer expert, said they were glad to take the opportunity to offer the company their sincere apologies.

## Test cricketers to coach jobless

The Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, who is a former England cricket captain, is to work with some present-day Indian Test players offering cricket coaching sessions to Liverpool unemployed. He has promised his "physical support" in the scheme, which is instigated by Dr Shiv Pande, general secretary of the Indo-British Association.

The scheme, which begins today, has the backing of Merseyside County Council and Liverpool City Council's department of recreation.

## Castle by-pass inquiry

From John Young, Agriculture Correspondent, Berkshire

A public inquiry opened yesterday into plans to build a by-pass through the grounds of Highclere Castle, a secluded stretch of Hampshire parkland laid out by Capability Brown.

The inquiry has attracted more than local interest for two reasons. Under the National Heritage Act, 1983, the Department of the Environment has powers to list historic landscapes in the same way as buildings, on the advice of the Commission for Historic Buildings.

Highclere is expected to be

## Meatless days for Argentines

From Douglas Tweedale

Buenos Aires

President Raul Alfonsin's Government yesterday launched the latest effort to change the eating habits of beef-munching Argentines by banning meat consumption in restaurants on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The aim of the measure, which Government officials say will succeed where similar efforts have failed in the past, is to reduce the demand for beef and prevent prices from rising sharply in the lean winter months ahead, when meat supplies reaching markets are expected to drop.

Catchy television advertisements designed to make the meat ban work, urge Argentines: "Appeal to your creativity" to vary their menus on the days of the ban and close with the slogan: "Let's not feed inflation."

Argentines eat so much beef (an average of more than 200lb per person per year, according to officials) that the Government fears any increase in its price would have a drastic impact on the country's 500 per cent inflation rate.

But hopes of changing the country's preference for the traditional inch-thick *hifes* (steaks) are slim, according to most economists. An earlier ban imposed last February failed dismally to control prices.

## Ferreira faces accusation of military crimes

Buenos Aires

The Uruguayan opposition leader, Senator Ferreira Aldunate, has been formally charged with four military crimes which carry a maximum sentence of 30 years.

The military Government said the charges were the basis of the dispute.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, herself told the BBC that the package which was offered to the Akalis was still on the table, but that the Akali leaders would have to renounce any kind of separatism before talks could con-

## Secret film shown at British doctor's trial

After handing over \$2,500

(£1,700) to pay for the murder of his London medical partner, Dr Brian Richards told the man he allegedly hired to arrange the death: "I've got the feeling I'm probably doing us all a good turn," a jury heard here.

This damaging statement was played during the first day of testimony in the trial of the 52-year-old British doctor who is accused of trying to solicit the murder of his London sex clinic partner, Dr Peter Stephens, aged 40.

Dr Richards' words were secretly taped by Los Angeles sheriffs when he met Dr Ronald Bennett, an American colleague he allegedly tried to recruit to carry out the killing.

The conversation took place in a Malibu Beach bar last October.

The jury was told by the prosecutor, Deputy District Attorney Thomas Sokolow, that two of Dr Richards' meetings with Dr Bennett were tape-recorded by police, and one of them was filmed as the two men sat in a cafe.

Dr Richards, who is free on \$500,000 bail set with his wife in the first row of the spectator section in the crowded courtroom, listened intently as the film and two tapes were played.

His lawyer, Mr Peter Brown, contended that Dr Richards met Mr Bennett to prevent any harm coming to his partner and not to have him killed. But this claim was dealt a severe blow by the recordings.



The accused: Dr Brian Richards listens intently to the evidence at his trial in California

Dr Richards is alleged to have promised that, if Dr Bennett arranged for his partner's "disappearance," he would give him the US rights to an anti-herpes drug developed by Dr Stephens.

Dr Bennett who the defence contends bore a grudge against Dr Stephens, went to the police after he met Dr Richards for the first time and the killing was discussed. At two further

meetings Dr Bennett was wearing a tape recorder under his clothes.

At the third meeting Dr Bennett said: "I want to make sure what you're requesting, and that is you literally want him killed." Dr Richards nodded and said: "out of the way" and handed over a bundle of 25 \$100 notes, saying: "I've got the feeling I'm probably doing us all a good turn."

## Killers of nuns sentenced to 30 years jail in Salvador

From John Carrila

San Salvador

The judge in what became known as "The nun case" has given maximum 30-year jail terms to five National Guardsmen found guilty last month of murdering four American churchwomen in December, 1980.

"After long deliberation, Judge Bernardo Rauda Murcia announced on Monday that each of the guardsmen had been condemned to a total of 100 years in prison for the murder of the four women. However, he explained that Salvadoran law did not permit jail sentences to continue beyond 30 years. It was possible the sentences could be reduced for good behaviour," he said, but stated flatly that all five guardsmen would, at the very least, see out the century in prison.

Politically the stiff sentences will prove valuable to President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who says he is committed to stamping out human rights violations by the security forces.

The war against left-wing guerrillas also seemed to be

## Senate rejects ban on using US troops

The Republican-dominated

Senate defeated moves to ban the use of US combat troops in El Salvador or Nicaragua, and to cut off American funding for covert operations in Nicaragua (our Washington Correspondent writes).

Senator Edward Kennedy (Democrat, Massachusetts) offered both amendments to the \$291bn (£208bn) fiscal 1985 Defence Bill. The proposal to use US combat troops without Congress's approval was defeated by 63-31 votes on Monday night and the covert operations amendment was lost 58-38. President Reagan has repeatedly said he has no intention of using US combat troops in Central America.

Government troops have seized control of the principal towns in northern Morazan, a guerrilla stronghold crucial symbolically and strategically

for the last three years of the civil war, now in its fifth year.

Some 3,000 soldiers under the command of Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, the officer most feared by the guerrillas, encountered virtually no resistance as they marched into Perquin, San Fernando, Arambala and other towns in northern Morazan, 120 miles north-east of San Salvador. San Fernando has been the site of an important military school for recruits to the rebel Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

Colonel Monterrosa says he will keep his 3,000 troops in the province for another two weeks, hoping to establish a continued Army presence there.

The guerrillas had announced a new military campaign on Saturday which has manifested itself so far in disrupted traffic and burnt vehicles.

But the real measure of the guerrillas' strength, an unknown quantity for the past several weeks, will be found in their response to this latest challenge in northern Morazan, which for a long time they have claimed as a "liberated zone."

## Nicaragua fails to get more Russian arms

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Señor Daniel Ortega, leader of the left-wing Sandinista Government of Nicaragua, leaves Moscow today with declarations of Soviet support but little to show by way of a firm Soviet commitment to increased arms supplies.

President Ortega's talks with President Chernenko and Mr Gaidar Altyev, a senior Politburo member, concentrated on Soviet assistance to Managua "in the restoration and development of the Nicaraguan economy". Pravda said yesterday that Mr Chernenko had "expressed support for the efforts being made by the Nicaraguan leadership with a view to national reconstruction".

The Soviet leader was shown on the front page of Pravda beaming across at the bespectacled, mustachioed figure of Señor Ortega. Mr Chernenko had a prepared text open before him. His own spectacles lay on the polished table.

Pravda said that Mr Chernenko had expressed Russia's "solidarity with the heroic people of Nicaragua defending their freedom and independence against the aggressive actions of the imperialist forces" but did not note

any specific agreements beyond this vague gesture of support. Russia already supplies arms to Nicaragua, both directly and through Cuba. Further supplies were discussed in April when Señor Humberto Ortega, the Nicaraguan Defence Minister, had talks in Moscow.

Before leaving Managua for Moscow last weekend Señor Daniel Ortega said "that he was seeking increased Soviet military aid and hinted at Nicaragua's need for Soviet warplanes and training for pilots fighting the "imperialist aggressors".

Diplomats said that although Moscow made daily propaganda attacks on the Reagan administration for its support of right-wing counter-revolutionaries in Nicaragua, the Kremlin was not eager to become more closely drawn into a "proxy war" with the United States in Central America.

Señor Ortega, who is accompanied by Father Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, Señor Henry Ruiz, the Planning Minister, travels to Eastern Europe today for further talks. Diplomats said that he might also visit Libya in the hope of obtaining weapons from Colonel Gaddafi.

## Gandhi delays meeting Sikhs

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

It is being made clear in Delhi that talks with the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party which led the agitation in Punjab until it was taken over by terrorists, are not likely in the near future.

Indian officials are known to feel that the turmoil in Punjab needs to be given time to settle down before any kind of meaningful discussions can be undertaken on the list of Sikh demands which was the basis of the dispute.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, herself told the BBC that the package which was offered to the Akalis was still on the table, but that the Akali leaders would have to renounce any kind of separatism before talks could con-

tinue. She said she was willing to talk to them "depending on whether they are clear about the integrity and unity of the country... within our constitution".

Since one of the demands that the Akali leaders have been pressing is for some constitutional change affecting the relationship between the state and the central Government, this condition seems likely to rule out immediate talks.

In any case, the "Director of the Morchha" as the agitation is called, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, the Akali President, is now under detention in Jaipur. That need not necessarily rule out talks, as Mrs Gandhi said: "We have been in touch with them continuously,

## European Parliament elections

# Narrowing poll gap stings Greek leaders to action

From Mario Mediano

Athens

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, reacted swiftly to the lessons of Sunday's election results by establishing a ministerial action group (today) to make more efficient the decision-making of his 55-member Cabinet.

Final results of Sunday's poll show that the ruling Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement (Pasek) is firmly in the saddle despite some conspicuous losses, and that it enjoys the support of more than two-fifths of the electorate.

Attempts by its conservative rival, New Democracy, to dislodge it by turning the European elections into a popularity duel backfired. The contest revealed its strain on the Papandreu Government after 32 months in office, but also exposed the main opposition party's failure fully to regain its own credibility.

The polarization provoked by this contest all but wiped out smaller political groups, despite an electoral system favouring the dispersal of votes. The confrontation took on the character of a national election, and results are comparable with those of the last general election in 1981.

Sunday's returns show that the gap between the first two parties has shrunk to nearly one-quarter of what it was in 1981. Pasok's share of the electorate dropped from 48 per

GREECE

	1984	(1979)
Electorate	7,790,000	(7,080,000)
Votes cast	5,956,000	(5,752,000)
Turnout	77.2%	(81.5%)
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## Inter-racial party forced out of elections by second Israeli ban

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The left-wing Israeli-Arab Progressive List for Peace, the only fully integrated party of Arabs and Jews inside Israel, has become the second party to be banned from next month's general election out of the 27 originally registered.

The party, which is headed by an Arab lawyer, is made up of 60 Arabs and 60 Jews listed in alternate order. It has been campaigning on a platform calling for an independent Palestinian state adjacent to Israel behind its pre-1967 borders.

The ban was imposed early yesterday morning by a vote of 17 to 12 in the all-party Central Elections Committee. It was seen by Israeli commentators as a deliberate counterweight to the committee's proscription earlier this week of the extreme right-wing Kach Party led by Rabbi Meir Kahane.

Both parties have announced their intention of challenging the banning orders in the High Court. Mr Yehuda Hachai, chairman of the opposition Labour Party's faction on the committee, claimed that there was no legal basis for disqualifying the Progressive List.

Justice Gabriel Bach, the non-party chairman, abstained.

### Extremists 'enjoy official backing'

Allegations are spreading in Israel that the recently uncovered Jewish Settlers Underground in the occupied West Bank received support from unnamed figures in the Government and at high levels inside the military establishment (Christopher Walker writes).

The claims became a prime election issue yesterday when the main opposition Labour party called for an urgent inquiry into charges by the brother of Menachem Begin, the alleged ring leader of the terrorist organization, that "government personalities" gave their blessing to its establishment and activities.

Similar charges have been made by Mr Meir Indor, brother of another orthodox Jewish suspect who is being sought by the police.

From the vote. In a letter he said that the left-wing group was being disqualified because its list contained "subversive principles and intentions" and its central figures acted in "a manner of identification with enemies of the state".

### Jordan's quest for weapons

## Husain turning to Moscow

From Robert Fisk, Amman

Israel's power to dissuade Washington from selling new weapons to King Husain is now providing Moscow with new military opportunities in Jordan.

Since the Americans refused to sell Jordan Stinger missiles, a number of high-level Soviet military missions have travelled to the capital, Amman, to try and sell the king both anti-aircraft missiles and guns.

While he would still prefer to purchase equipment from the West, the king is now open to offers from Moscow if this proves to be the only way he can re-equip his air force.

Outnumbered at least five-to-one in aircraft by almost all his neighbours, and with an anti-aircraft missile system that could not possibly cope with a sustained Israeli - or Syrian - air assault, King Husain is now searching more desperately than

repositioning of the Sam anti-aircraft missiles which they have supplied to the Syrians.

Jordan's air force of 100 front-line aircraft - compared to 1982-83 statistics of 630 in Israel and 600 in Syria - and even if the order was given to "scramble" all of the Jordanian jets at once, the country does not have enough pilots to fly them.

King Husain would therefore like to make a qualitative rather than quantitative improvement

in his air force, providing perhaps two squadrons of 18 jets each - F30s or Mirage 2000s would probably be his choice.

Quite apart from the political constraints upon arms sales from America, however, Jordan still needs sufficient capital to buy new weapons, whether from East or West.

This is what lies behind King Husain's recent trip to the Arab Gulf states, to whom he offered Jordanian ground troops if the countries of the region felt threatened. In return for the promise of such Jordanian assistance, King Husain wants Gulf oil funds to re-equip his air force and army.

So far, the money has not been forthcoming.

The launchers are commonly believed to be cemented in place - actually, they are bolted on to concrete, but while they could physically be moved to new locations with the help of a series of generators, the king would never be able to purchase similar equipment again if he violated the sale agreement with the US.

The Jordanians can meanwhile look enviously to the north of their frontier where the Russians have placed no restrictions upon the mobility, or

of the launchers.

Recalling the anti-apartheid resolution passed by the Supreme Council's 1979 General Assembly, the executive asked members "without further delay" to

Boycott systematically all sports competitions throughout Britain.

● Forbid British citizens to take part in sports competitions in Africa.

● Ban British coaching engagements in Africa.

● Boycott British sports goods.

● Refuse to use British firms for the construction of sports facilities.

The executive said it was mandating the Council's Secretary-General to ask the UN

special committee against apartheid about organising an international conference in Africa to draw up a concerted plan to outlaw racial discrimination in sport.

The meeting here was attended by the leaders of the Association of African National Olympic Committees and of the Union of African Sports Confederations.

The participants agreed to ask the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, and current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, to consult fellow OAU heads of state about what approach to adopt towards the Los Angeles Olympic Games in July and August.

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## Mitterrand likely to maintain tough line during Moscow visit

From Diana Gaddes, Paris

Talks between President Mitterrand, who flies to Moscow today for a three-day official visit, and President Chernenko will mark the first encounter between the French and Soviet heads of state since President Giscard d'Estaing's ill-fated talks with President Brezhnev in Warsaw in 1980, shortly after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Socialist's accession to power in France three years ago brought to an abrupt end the

It is significant that there has been no criticism of the visit by the three main leaders of the opposition who, like Mitterrand, believe that dialogue is important even in difficult periods - although they wonder why that should not apply to the South Africans, too. Mitterrand declined to receive Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, during his recent visit to Europe.

The only real criticism has been from people like Mme Simone Veil, leader of the joint opposition list for the European elections. They are concerned lest the visit be interpreted as approval of the Soviet regime at a time when the lives of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, and his wife appear to be in danger.

The Soviet authorities have assured Mitterrand that the Sakharovs' health is "satisfactory". Mitterrand intends to take up their case and that of other political prisoners while in Moscow, but with little hope of securing their release. He has also been asked to take up the case of Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate.

Mitterrand does not want his talks to be dominated by differences and tension between the two countries, however. He is determined that his visit should be seen as a success, and that means touching on areas where France and the Soviet Union have something in common, such as views on the Middle East, Namibia and Central America.

Trade will feature prominently in their discussion. France had a trade deficit with the Soviet Union last year totalling \$4,400m (£380m), half the record deficit of the previous year.

Mitterrand may well seek a reduction in either the price or the quantity, or both, of the Siberian gas which France undertook to buy in a contract signed in 1982, one month after martial law was declared in Poland. Commercial relations have not been allowed to suffer from ideological sensitivities. France is due to receive 8,000m cubic metres of Soviet gas by 1986 at a price well above market rates.

## Sakharov photos published in Germany

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The mass circulation West German newspaper *Bild* yesterday published a picture of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist, said to have been taken in Gorki on June 15 and showing him in apparent reasonable health walking in a park.

The paper also published a photograph of Mrs Yelena Bonner, Dr Sakharov's wife, taken in a street in Gorki on June 12. Mrs Bonner disappeared from the Sakharovs' Moscow flat last month.

Both pictures were supplied to *Bild* by Victor Louis, the only Soviet journalist to work for Western newspapers. *Bild* said they were intended to prove that Dr Sakharov, recently rumoured to be dead as a result of his hunger strike, was alive. President Mitterrand has come under strong pressure to cancel his visit to Moscow because of the Sakharov case, and the Soviet authorities have recently insisted that Dr Sakharov is in good health.

Mr Louis handed over the photographs in a Zurich hotel on Monday, and told the paper "I guarantee the authenticity of the photos. Sakharov must be completely healthy before the authorities allow him to be examined by an international doctors' commission." The picture shows the Nobel Peace Prize winner walking by some woods in a Gorki Park, wearing a woollen zip-fronted cardigan and carrying a raincoat over his arm. It is hard to determine his state of health from the picture, but he does not show obvious signs of his recent illness and hunger strike.

The picture of his wife shows her standing beside a car in a street, wearing a coat and headscarf.



Berlin is unique among cities. This is the first of three articles in which Michael Binyon explores aspects of West Berlin.

This is a city of ghosts, a city where the past reverberates along the streets and around the buildings that survived the bombing, a city whose present and future is dominated by its magnificent and terrible history.

Few cities have so many books about their past as photographs of the thriving imperial capital, pictures recalling the turbulence and excitement of the Weimar days when Berlin was a world capital, an intellectual hotbed, a frenetic, reckless society finally engulfed by the street battles and the swastikas.

Countless books and permanent exhibitions also recall the apocalypse and "zero hour", when battered Berliners tried to pick themselves up again amid the mounds of rubble, and the divided and occupied city became a new cold war battleground. Nostalgia for the Weimar past and a shudder at what followed add a frisson to everything today in the walled and isolated western half of the city, symbolized by the broken stump of the Gedächtnis Church at the top of the Kurfürstendamm.

Marks of the battleground are everywhere: the shell-pocked facades of the granite buildings that survived, the silent wasteland with the fragment of an imposing entranceway marking a once busy station, abandoned cobbled streets in the former centre with old tramlines that now lead only to the wall, photographs in an underground station of the bustling 1920s and of wrecked trains after the bombing.

Berlin lives, too, with its more recent past, with the wall and watchtowers, the blocked

## West Berlin restores and remembers

# Confronting the ghosts of a tragic past



High-rise and ruin: Gedächtnis Church in the Kurfürstendamm. Photograph: Bill Warhurst

up underground stations under East Berlin. Checkpoint Charlie and the rusting enamel notices warning you that you are leaving the British or American sector.

Wherever possible, the city - on both sides of the wall - is now trying to restore what can be brought back to life of pre-war Berlin. The elephant gate to the zoo, for example, smashed in the bombing, is now being painstakingly recreated, the Reichstag has been rebuilt, at huge cost, though now it looks over a green field instead of the city square familiar from photographs of demonstrations in the 1920s and 1930s.

West Berlin's Senate has an ambitious plan to redevelop the

former embassy quarter where the two abandoned symbols of the hubris of the former Axis allies decay among the wild flowers and grassy mounds.

The grandiose Japanese Embassy, complete with chrysanthemum above the marble entrance porch, was still being finished during the war even as the bombs began to fall. The Duce's similarly imposing monument to Fascist Italy nearby is also abandoned, deserted but for a few rooms in one wing used by the Italian Consulate.

The Senate is trying also to bring back life to the blighted former centre, cut in half by the wall. The National Gallery and the Philharmonie Concert Hall

are the kernel of future development, and West Berlin's takeover of the formerly East Berlin-controlled S-Bahn railway in the west means that something can at last be done about the overgrown sidings that sprawl over the city centre, recalling again the days when Greater Berlin once boasted one of the best urban rail networks in the world.

There is one site, however, that will never be restored. A site so redolent of horror that it has been left as abandoned wasteland since the last bombs fell. This is the headquarters of the Gestapo and the SS, the former Prince Albert Palace, from behind whose

elegant classical facade the engines of death were directed and in whose cellars the screams of the tortured resounded.

Some years ago, the Senate decided to turn the site, hard by the Berlin Wall, into a memorial to all victims of Nazism. The area, now a heap of earth, was also to serve as a recreation park for the inhabitants of Kreuzberg near by.

A competition to pick a design that could unite these seemingly incompatible demands produced schemes from 194 artists and architects, most either macabre or unrealistic, such as a hole 150ft deep, or a field of corn or a sarcophagus and a huge sculpture of a "desk murderer".

The winning design, just announced, will be a paved park planted with chestnut trees, with the foundations of the old palace outlining cast iron plaques that will be embossed with copies of SS documents and symbolically seal for ever the horrors below in the cellars.

Until now, the main memorial to the victims of National Socialism, put up in the early 1950s, is built round the former execution cell in north-west Berlin where some 2,500 men, women and youths were hanged or guillotined during the Nazi period, including 89 of Count Claus von Stauffenberg's fellow conspirators against Hitler. The small bare room, with the metal beam and the hooks from which they were hanged, is still there, filled with flowers and wreaths saying "never again" and a site of pilgrimage for many on today's generation.

It will be the focus next month of the nationwide remembrance planned for the fortieth anniversary of the bomb plot. Yet again Berlin will be confronted with the ghosts of its tragic past.

Tomorrow: Airlift anniversary

## Leader hopes to cash in on abolishing income tax

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain



After only nine months of independence from Britain, St Kitts-Nevis is holding general elections tomorrow, the best part of a year early. It will be the first test of the federal system adopted last year by the two islands, which is seen as a possible model for other multi-island states in the Caribbean.

The Conservative Prime Minister, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, has been in power since

1980 with a one-seat majority, thanks to a coalition between his St Kitts-based People's Action Movement (PAM) and the Nevis Reformation Party (NRP). The price of Nevis's support both for Dr Simmonds and for independence last September was a federal constitution which gives Nevis substantial autonomy and the right to secede.

In addition to independence euphoria, Dr Simmonds is relying on his abolition of

personal income tax - "the best thing we ever did" - and his promises of further economic diversification away from the islands' narrow base of sugar and low-key tourism.

The opposition Labour Party led by Mr Lee Moore, dislodged in 1980 after 28 years in power, claims that Nevis has been getting preferential treatment, and that the balance must be redressed in favour of St Kitts. Labour is promising a national minimum wage.

## Mugabe and Thatcher to meet next month

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, is expected to have talks on the future of southern Africa with Mrs Margaret Thatcher in London next month.

He will be here for a Commonwealth Institute specialist conference on development in southern Africa, at which he will be making a key

speech on July 19. The recent visit to Britain by Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister of South Africa, would figure prominently in any talks. But Whitehall sources said last night that it was too early yet to confirm whether Mr Mugabe would meet Mrs Thatcher or Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, during his three-day stay here.

# THE LEGEND GROWS AT THE ÖSTERREICHING.

Jaguar takes 1st & 2nd in the Austria Trophy Race at Zeltweg, Austria, 17th June 1984.\*

Jaguar are continuing to win the 1984 European Touring Car championship in spectacular style with their fourth successive win of the season.

Last weekend, in a gruelling 3½ hour race at the Österreichring in Zeltweg, the Jaguar XJ-S racing team took first and second places in the Austria Trophy.

This fifth win of the series further demonstrates Jaguar's complete dominance of the E.T.C. championships.

And it gives the Jaguar team their 14th outright victory in three years of racing.

Such excellence on the motor racing circuit promises supreme excellence on the road. For Jaguar is also racing on to greater and greater success, by breaking sales records worldwide.

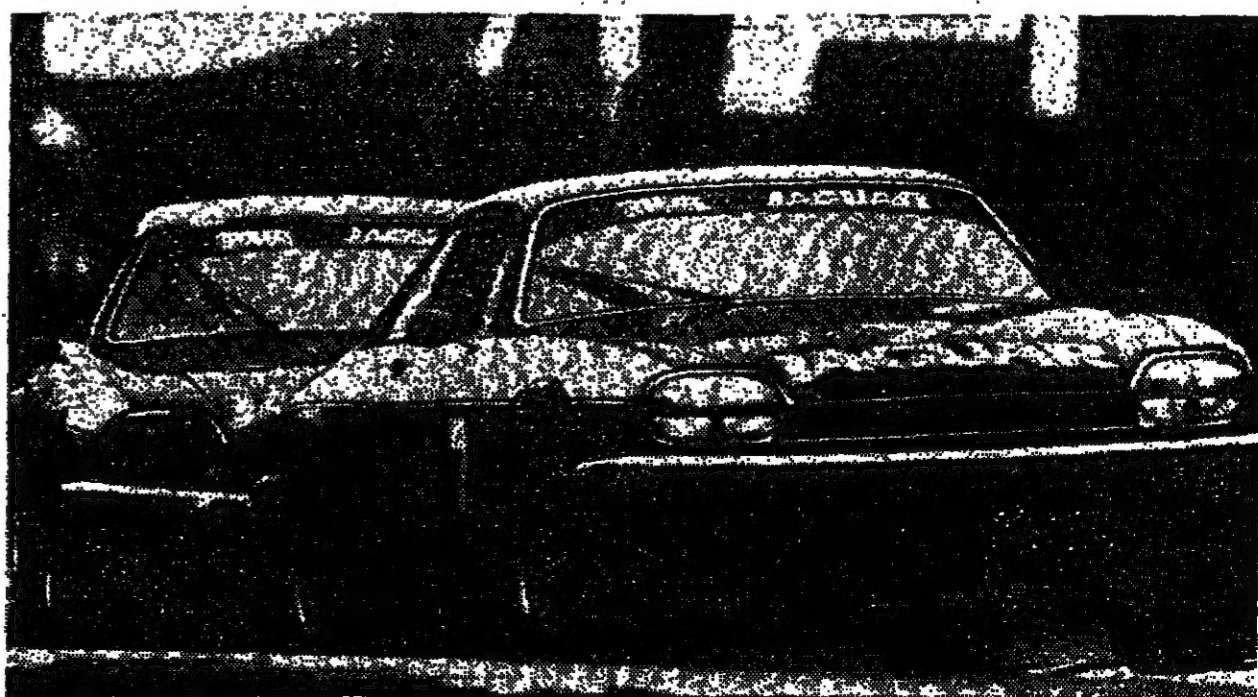
So far this year, Jaguar world sales have increased by more than 13%.

Many of the factors that have led to this continuing success, and the unique reliability and performance of the

Jaguar range of luxury and specialist cars, can be directly attributed to innovations and refinements pioneered on the race-tracks of the world.

Every Jaguar, on road or track, reflects the racing success of the Jaguar legend. It's one of the reasons why no other car reflects your success like a Jaguar.

The Jaguar XJ-S racing team are next at Salzburg in Austria. See them race and watch the legend grow.



Salzburg, Austria	1st July	Silverstone (TT), UK	9th September
Nurburg, Germany	8th July	Zolder, Hasselt, Belgium	23rd September
Spa, Belgium	28th & 29th July	Mugello, Florence, Italy	21st October

\*Subject to official confirmation.



JAGUAR  
JAGUAR CARS, COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

The legend grows



## SPECTRUM

How close were human beings to the British nuclear tests in Australia? Evidence is emerging that servicemen - and even

mentally handicapped civilians - were placed as close as one mile to the blast. In the last of their series on the bomb tests that went wrong David Watts and George Brock report on the new facts

How near were human beings placed to the British nuclear explosions in Australia during the 1950s? Like so much other information on the tests, full details are only emerging many years later and very slowly.

A 1953 British Chiefs of Staff memo noted that: "The Army must discover the detailed effects of various types of explosion on equipment stores and men with and without various types of protection." The MoD explained this by saying that dummies and instruments, and not men, were placed close to the blast. In the words of MoD junior minister Mr Geoffrey Pattie: "The blast and thermal and radiation consequences of a nuclear explosion on man were determined by making measurements of the flux levels of various protected and unprotected positions using instruments and then calculating what the consequences of those flux levels would be for man."

The MoD later admitted that some men were stationed in a bunker 1½ miles from ground zero to give them "some experience of

from ground zero." Yet the Australian Ionizing Radiation Advisory Council (AIRAC) report in January last year had already revealed that a group of men had been stationed in the open, four kilometres from ground zero.

It is against the background of this steady seepage of changing information that the nuclear veterans associations in Britain, Australia and the United States are asking for fuller accounts of exactly how all such tests were conducted, for access to individual service health records and for a testing programme that takes full account of the different circumstances in which different groups of men found themselves.

A thorough inquiry would need to test allegations now being made for the first time by Australian service men who were at Maralinga that the tests there included secret experiments which have never been officially revealed.

Although he has never spoken about it before, for 28 years Mr Terry Toon has remembered a scream: "It was a helluva scream, like nothing you've ever heard," said Mr Toon. "It echoed right round the area."

Mr Toon and his fellow troopers with Seven Independent Field Squadron had been detailed to help the scientists to get into some bunkers after the blast in Operation Buffalo at the end of 1956. But they were not allowed near other bunkers and it was from one of these that the scream was heard.

One source who had access to the forward areas during these nuclear trials says that top secret tests were performed on the mentally subnormal. He did not see them but recalls: "They were brought in before One Tree (codename for the first of the four Buffalo explosions). One lot came into the rail siding at Watson and another lot was brought by air. They were kept in a special area off the main road running up to Maralinga village and south of the

airfield. You couldn't see the building from the road.

"You couldn't see them but you could hear them. That unearthly babbled mental patients make. After the second test you couldn't hear them any more."

Before he died of cancer 18 months ago, Warrant Officer Cliff Stuart, of Canberra, told his wife about the human tests. He had been responsible for the forward area during the Buffalo tests. "He said people were put into bunkers. He was very quiet about it. It upset him quite a bit because of the condition the people were in when they came out. He wouldn't say any more about it. He just said: 'One day all this will come out.'"

Apart from the late Warrant Officer Stuart, no witness even claims to have seen the subjects of these experiments and the three people making these claims have waited nearly 30 years to speak.

The Ministry of Defence in Britain, which handles queries about the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, con-

tinues to say that "no individuals were exposed to hazardous levels of radiation." Sir Ernest Titterton, a member of the Australian safety committee at Maralinga, told *The Times*: "I would stake my last sou that it is absolute nonsense."

But the allegations underline the fact that the public has learnt the details of the tests piecemeal. Here, for example, is another part of the story not told before.

The 1956 Monte Bello trials were remarkable for a top secret naval test which deliberately took the crew of a British destroyer into a fallout cloud. It was the first time such an exercise had been tried.

The Navy requires information, said the Chiefs of Staff defence research policy committee in 1953, "on effects of various types of atomic explosions on ships and their contents and equipment." The destroyer Diana was refitted at Devonport naval dockyard before sailing to the South Pacific with a more powerful pumping and sprinkler system and crude air filters, the ship, which would carry decontami-

nation equipment and scientists, was to sail as quickly as possible into the fallout cloud created by the Monte Bello tests, to judge the quality of the protection against radioactivity.

Mr Kenneth Black, then aged 18 and an engineering mechanic in the Diana, said that the crew was told that Diana was the first warship to have tried this. He said that after the ship had left the fallout zone and been "unsealed", they had been able to see contaminated coral dust on the deck and the areas it lay on had been put out of bounds.

Another Diana seaman, Mr Derek Addy, remembered trailing a device over the side nicknamed a "brute": a thick pole which floated upright in the water and tested radioactivity levels. A dingley full of scientists measuring equipment was left in the sea during the test. He said that the ship had sailed through the cloud after both explosions.

Mr Howard Jones was a 27-year-old engine-room petty officer in the ship and remembers that engine room personnel were equipped with

special suits, so hot to wear sealed up that the boots would eventually fill with sweat. Along with other men thought to be at risk from contamination, he was taken to shower rooms and washed down. A Geiger counter reading showed a trace on his neck and he was washed again. His film badge, dosimeter, showed no unsafe exposure.

All three of these men have suffered serious health problems since then. None of them was officially shown as having been exposed to dangerous radiation and none of the problems can be conclusively linked to that risk. But if the Government's current statistical survey - which will not examine individual cases - does suggest that the risks were greater than originally realized, then men such as the crewmen on Diana, and in the forefront of the risk, deserve some of the most urgent consideration.

There are also Australian servicemen still alive who were similarly involved in what appear to have been "freelance" experiments by the military who wanted to take a rare opportunity to conduct such tests in "real" conditions. The morning after the second Mosaic blast, in 1956, Australian service men were going ashore on the islands, dressed in shorts and sandals to gather up equipment. Chief Petty Officer Bryant Mills was detailed to look for a tank that had been left in the blast area and to measure how far it had been blown. Mr Mills died in Adelaide last September, officially from respiratory problems, but his sister says that his health declined from the time of the tests.

After the announcement of the latest government survey on the veterans, a group of doctors from several hospitals wrote to *The*

*Lancet* to criticize its terms of reference: "The service men present at the nuclear test explosions constitute a uniquely large sample of healthy young men who were at risk of exposure to ionizing radiation and among whom there now appears

**Contaminated men were taken to the showers and washed down**

to be evidence of radiation-related effects.

"To examine as fully as possible their subsequent medical histories, access to a complete, nominal roll of the total group of exposed persons is required, together with full disclosure of what is known about radiation exposure of the men on duty during these tests."

The experience of the men in HMS Diana supports their argument that a proper survey depends on detailed information on each group of men. The debate about the consequences of low-level radiation exposure is still not settled; discoveries made with the veterans may affect future safety.

Queensland, 2,000 miles east of the original blast at Monte Bello, suffers occasional outbreaks of mysterious human and animal illnesses which have not been explained. In 1979 Palm Island, off the Queensland coast, suffered 150 cases of a mysterious illness. The island was in the path of more than one fallout cloud.

As David Alton, MP, said in one Commons debate on the subject: "The experience in the South Pacific 30 years ago may be crucial to human safety in future."

The guinea pig ship: HMS Diana was fitted with crude air filters and decontamination equipment and sailed into the fallout cloud near the Monte Bello Islands.

## 'A scream like nothing you've ever heard'

### Veterans are asking for fuller accounts of how all tests were conducted

being close to an explosion." The Australian Department of Defence is currently investigating a claim that three servicemen were placed only one mile away during the second "Buffalo" test, codenamed Marcus.

These last two disclosures were an advance on the last previous official British position put by Mr Pattie in March. He had then said that "it was decided to allow servicemen to experience the effects of nuclear explosions at ranges closer than previously allowed, and 200 United Kingdom servicemen were stationed at about eight kilometres up wind

### TALKBACK: THE FOOD SCANDAL

Sir Francis Avery Jones, Mill House, Pulborough, West Sussex.

With the present not unreasonable British distrust of experts and of governments, journalists like Geoffrey Cannon and paramedical workers like Caroline Walker are making an important contemporary contribution towards improving the health of the nation. Some details may well prove to be incorrect but the main message gets through clearly. The health of people in western countries is being seriously harmed by the wide choice of rich or over-refined foods which makes it so easy for individuals to exceed their appropriate needs for calories and nutrients.

Today there is so much "unwitting overnutrition", the phrase introduced by the late Surgeon Captain T. L. Cleave to whom we owe the whole concept of the hazards of over-refining foods. Apart from personal intolerances, no single food is intrinsically harmful and on special social occasions there is no real reason why we should not enjoy the deliciously rich and tasty dishes and do so

without feeling guilty.

However, day by day we need a prudent regime with a bias against rich dishes, developing a savoury rather than a sweet tooth and having more unrefined cereals foods. This together with modest alcohol intake, more exercise and no cigarette smoking will go far to bring the present appalling epidemic of coronary heart disease under control as is already happening across the Atlantic. It will also reduce a number of troublesome medical maladies like gallstones, diverticulitis, obesity and diabetes which are known to be aggravated by the present-day choice of foods in western countries - and increasingly in the developing countries.

Professor J. N. Morris, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London.

The National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education, collating world evidence to the best of its ability, made radical long-term recommendations on the British diet. They also offered, as a first stage, more modest, worthwhile, shorter-term proposals. The scientific validity of these can scarcely be

in doubt, except perhaps that they were too moderate, translated into practice, however, they would bring about a major improvement in our typical diet. Professor Hoffenberg's reservations (June 15), though understandable in view of the extreme and even wild claims that are too prevalent, scarcely apply here. There is overwhelming evidence that the average British diet is far from optimal and it is entirely practicable to begin to remedy this.

These NACNE proposals now offer realistic targets for all concerned, including the food industry. Much of that (milk, for example) has been unenterprising in adapting to the new knowledge and to the growing public and professional concern and some of it, as Mr Cannon has illustrated, is corrupting the public taste, children's included, with fat, sugar and salt. These short-term proposals present an immediate challenge and opportunity to agriculture and the food industry.

The public is already moving with the new knowledge, albeit little and slowly in the absence of the necessary support: fortu-

nately the media, as well as health education, is now providing abundant information. The new knowledge imposes a major new responsibility on parents in particular, for the establishment of habits of healthy living, which of course extend beyond nutrition, to exercise, smoking and alcohol. Lifetime health is at issue, not merely the avoidance of damage that may already become evident in childhood.

Lord Young of Darnley, Chairman, College of Health 18 Victoria Park Square, Bethnal Green, London.

Geoffrey Cannon's proposal that nutritional labelling on food should be made compulsory is one that we support unreservedly. The NHS could encourage healthy diets, not only by providing nutritious fresh food in hospitals, but by utilising its enormous buying power. The New York Schools Project buys food only from manufacturers who agree to reduce the quantities of fat, sugar and salt in their products. The NHS could do the same on a much larger scale.

### moreover... Miles Kington

Recently, in this column, I offered you the prospect of an article on rape-fish. The response was unanimous. Nobody showed the slightest interest. Accordingly, in the true spirit of the column, I today give you an article on rape-fish, an article which will be rather instructive, very far-ranging and hardly amusing at all.

I must stress to begin with that there is no such fish as rape-fish. There is only a fish which the Spaniards think is called rape-fish, or at least those Spaniards who have to write out menus for travellers in four different languages. It can't be much fun, sitting with a stack of dictionaries late at night in your room, trying to work out what the Germans, French or English will call your dishes. I noticed in one restaurant in Ronda that ox-tail had been translated into French as *queue de bœuf*. That restaurateur must then have gone to his French-English dictionary, because the same dish was offered in English as "beef-train".

But I digress, if changing the subject before you've got to it can be called digressing. The Spaniards have a fish called "rape", pronounced rah-pay. This is most often translated nonsensically as rape-fish and never, presumably, ordered by English visitors. But I also saw it translated as angel-fish, devil-fish and goosefish. And once, accurately, as monkfish.

Yes, this is the strange fish which has recently crept on to British menus as monkfish or -

as we like to translate everything into French to make it taste better - *lotte* or *boudoir*. If we refer to Alan Davidson's wonderful books on fish, we find that its Latin name is *Lophius Piscatorius* and that it lies on the sea floor with a device not unlike a fishing-rod (with bait) dangling over its mouth. Any small fish that comes close enough to investigate is swallowed: hence its other name of angler-fish.

The head and body are not much used in cooking, only the tail. Indeed, in Venice, its tail is a great speciality and is known there as *coda di rospo*. This means literally toad's tail, and you will not be surprised to hear that Venetian restaurateurs who sit up late at night with their dictionaries trying to turn this into many languages often end up telling British visitors that they may order tail of toad, or *de bœuf*. That restaurateur must then have gone to his name -

The great thing about monkfish tail, from the chef's point of view, is that there is a lot of flesh and no bones, apart from the central spine. This means that there is a nice supply of white meat which can be dished up as something else: lobster, says Alan Davidson, and Chinese king prawns, says my local fishmonger. Monkfish is a lot cheaper than lobster or king prawns. Say no more.

The Germans call it *Seeteufel*, or sea-devil, which presumably explains the occurrence of "devil-fish" in Spain. The

Americans, who apparently do not eat it, call it goosetongue.

The Marquis de... according to André Simon, call it *Croquant de mer*, or sea toad, which links up nicely with the Venetian toad's tail. The Irish, it is good to learn, sometimes call it frogfish. And in some parts of the United States they are so impressed with its voraciousness that it has been called all-mouth.

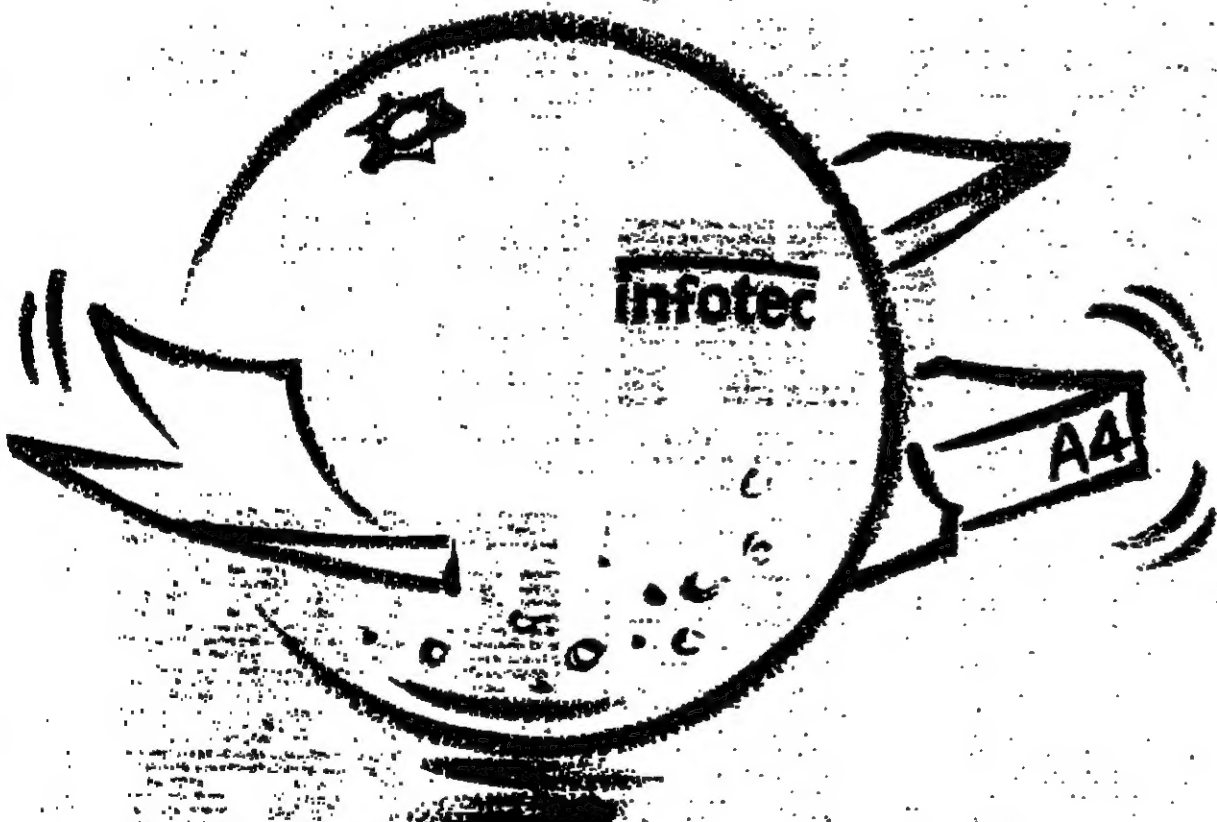
bellyfish or... most voracious of all - lawyer.

So there we are. Behind the simple word *lotte* on our trendy menus lies a fish which has reminded mankind of monks, angels, devils, toads, frogs, geese, angels and lawyers. A versatile little fellow. I think you will agree, especially if he can masquerade as king prawns and lobster as well.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 372)

ACROSS	1 Thames/Cherwell city (6)	4 Powerful (6)	7 Askew (4)	8 51st psalm (8)	9 Bribe (8)	13 Nine-thighed whip (3)	16 Landing gear (13)	17 Perception (3)	19 Fire raiser (8)	24 Sprout (8)	25 Blackleg (4)	26 Despot (6)	27 Young fowl (6)				
DOWN	1 Lambeth cricket ground (4)	2 Not permitted (9)	3 Discharge from service (5)	4 Harmonic sounds (5)	5 Micro-organism (4)	6 Earth (5)	10 Destiny (5)	11 Bring together (5)	12 Sacred Islam book (5)	13 Standard (9)	14 Quaker "you" (4)	15 Fleat (4)	16 Mournful song (5)	20 Criticize severely (5)	21 In the lead (3,3)	22 Second Greek letter (4)	23 Adjoin (4)

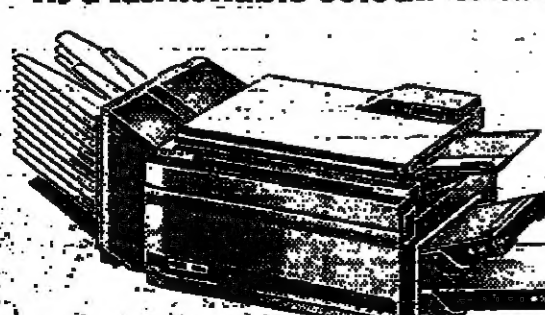
SOLUTION TO No 371  
ACROSS: 1 Critic 5 Wink 8 Exact 9 Neptune 11 Remedial 13 Brie 15 Transcendence 17 Runt 18 Scottish 21 Buffoon 22 Decor 23 Drum 24 Embryo  
DOWN: 2 Realm 3 Tot 4 Consequence 5 Wipe 6 Neutron 7 Heartthrob 10 Everywhere 12 Dusk 14 Adit 16 Aquifer 19 Ticky 20 Boom 22 Dub



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## WEDNESDAY PAGE

## In the shadow of the throne

Some of the children of the Queen's family will always remain centre stage. Others will always appear on the edge of "royal" wedding photographs, as Alan Hamilton discovers

## The Gloucesters

## Duke with a vote

The last thing that Prince Richard of Gloucester expected was to inherit his father's dukedom. He was practising as an architect after graduating from Cambridge when his elder brother Prince William of Gloucester was killed in an air crash in 1972 and young Richard suddenly became heir.

A memorial to Prince William adorns the wall of the

parish church at Barnwell in Northamptonshire, a thatched picture-postcard village whose overall neatness at once indicates that it belongs to a large estate. In the church porch, at the end of a private path from the manor 200 yards away, a wooden bench is a further memorial to the dead prince.

By virtue of their father's unexpected accession to the throne, the three children of the Duke of Gloucester now find themselves twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth in line of succession to the throne. But that is already too far removed to be of any real relevance, and for their future they must look to the warm yellow stone walls of Barnwell Manor and its

accompanying 2,500-acre estate. Alexander Patrick Gregers Richard Windsor, Earl of Ulster, is the present Duke's eldest son and heir to the vast Barnwell estate, but he is yet only nine years old, and a long way from assuming the mantle of a substantial country landowner. He will, in his time, become Duke of Gloucester, but like the Duke of Kent's heir he will be a common or garden duke rather than a royal one: the title "His Royal Highness" stops with the grandchildren of King George V, of whom the present Duke is one.

The Gloucester children spend their weekdays in Kensington Palace, travelling to Barnwell at weekends to visit their grandmother, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester. Although the estate was bought by her late husband only about 50 years ago, the Princess was born a Montagu.

The present Duke's two daughters, Lady Davina Elizabeth Alice Bendick Windsor, aged six, and Lady Rose Victoria Birgitta Louise Windsor, aged four, will have to marry above their station if they ever wish for a title grander than "Lady". The British aristocracy is particularly sexist towards its womenfolk.



The Gloucesters: (from left) the Earl of Ulster, Lady Davina Windsor and Lady Rose

## The Kents

## The 'big name' girl

Lady Helen Marina Lucy Windsor, 20-year-old daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, had the distinction of being the first royal baby to use the surname of the British royal house. Those close to the throne are of course Windsors, and more recently Mountbatten-Windsors, but those at less elevated levels do not employ a surname. But her distinguished family name has not prevented Lady Helen from slipping six places in her lifetime to her current position as eighteenth in the line of succession. With Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, an exact contemporary and a close friend, she shares the gossip-column limelight as the most glamorous of the peripheral royals, with her skin-tight baby-tee trousers and her regulation pack of Marlboro cigarettes, currently de rigueur among all female Sloanes.

After schooling at St Mary's Convent, Wantage, where she was three classes ahead of Marina Ogilvy, Lady Helen finished her formal education as one of 20 girl sixth-formers in the robustly masculine environment of Gordonstoun, where she was a contemporary of Prince Edward, but where academic achievement was not her forte.

She managed a single A level, in art at C grade, and followed the course of many a smart young lady in joining Sotheby's in Bond Street for a three-



Royal glamour: Lady Helen Windsor, her elder brother George, Earl of St Andrews, (top) and Lord Nicholas

month art course. She went off to France to pursue her art studies, and is currently back in London studying French at the Institut Français. Her numerous boy-friends, and a long-standing liaison, now over, with an Edinburgh University student, earned her the popular press soubriquet of "The Royal Raver".

That apart, she is one of the most attractive of her set, taking

after her mother, the stunningly elegant Katherine Worsley, Duchess of Kent. The piercing blue Windsor eyes make her lineage, unmistakable. Nevertheless she is unlikely to be called to public life; there are just about enough glamorous young female royals ahead of her. Only marriage can elevate her above her current title of "Lady".

Her elder brother George, Earl of St Andrews, lying sixteenth in line of succession, can at least look forward to inheriting the title Duke of Kent on his father's death. But he will be an ordinary duke, not a royal one; the present Duke, being the grandson of King George V, is the last generation of that particular line who can call himself "His Royal Highness". George showed early academic promise, being the first royal to become a King's Scholar at Eton. But the talent faded temporarily and he left with only two low-grade A levels. A period at a Cambridge cramming school, reactively, the grey matter, however, and he is now in the second year of a three-year degree course at Downing College, Cambridge, studying history.

The youngest child of the Kent family, Lord Nicholas Charles Edward Jonathan Windsor, aged 13 and currently seventeenth in line of succession, is quietly pursuing his studies at Westminster School away from the public gaze.

All the Kent children will have to work for their living, and the current Civil List allowance paid to the Duke of Kent as a contribution towards his public duties will undoubtedly be extinguished on or before his death. The Duke, many years a soldier, is now vice-chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, and his public duties tend to reflect his interest in British industry and technology. He retains the rank of Major-General, and is a non-executive director of British Insulated Callenders Cables.

Seven years ago the family sold Coppings, their house at Iwer, Buckinghamshire, that had once belonged to Princess Victoria. They retained an apartment at York House, St James's, but the Kent family seat, which will in due season pass to the Earl of St Andrews, is now at Ammer Hall, near King's Lynn.

## The Michaels

## The minor Lord Fred

Lord Frederick Michael George David Louis Windsor, born sixteenth in line of succession and now relegated to nineteenth, is five years old and known to family and friends as Lord Fred. He is much too busy learning to read at his London day school to ponder his future as an exceedingly minor royal.

His father, Prince Michael of Kent, younger son of the old Duke of Kent and grandson of George V whom he closely resembles with his full beard, forfeited his right to the throne under the 1772 Royal Marriages Act when he married a Roman Catholic, the Austrian Baroness Marie-Christine von Richnitz. But the ban does not extend to his children, who are being faithfully reared in the ways of the Church of England.

At that distance, however, rights of succession are largely academic. Even Lord Fred's parents' father on the very edge of the royal stage, and have been known to complain that they get no Civil List allowance despite their occasional public appearances. The by-no-means-clear criterion is whether duties are official, that is to say acting



The Austrian influence: Lord Frederick (left) and Lady Gabriella Windsor, children of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent

as the Queen's representative, or merely public, of the kind that could equally be conducted by a Lord Mayor or the local Rotary president.

The Michaels have a reputation, not entirely deserved, for being somewhat distanced from the rest of the royal family. Prince Michael is very much his own man, as shown by his refusal to bow to convention in his choice of a wife. The choice of name for his first-born is equally unconventional: Frederick fell out of royal favour as a name after the early death of "Poor Fred", George III's father, who was regarded as half-witted.

Lord Fred's three-year-old sister has an equally unusual

## The Ogilvys

## Edge of the stage

Of all the royal children the Ogilvys strut their hour closest to the edge of the royal stage. Indeed, with the dedicated connivance of their parents, they have grown up almost entirely in the unseen shadows of the wings, and it is there they are likely to remain in pursuit of relatively normal, if comfortable, citizenship.

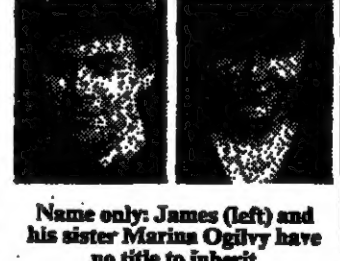
Their mother, Princess Alexandra, daughter of King George V's fifth child, was herself a peripheral royal who happened to reach maturity at the same moment that Elizabeth II ascended the throne in 1952. The number of available royals to share public engagements was sparse and Alexandra was recruited to the public circus, not least because the public held her mother, the late Princess Marina of Kent.

Thirty years in the public eye have won Alexandra unstinting affection as a woman of unstuffy charm and classical physical beauty, regal of presence but more accessible than her distant first cousin. Yet she has no title to hand on to her children. Alexandra's father was the Duke of Kent, but that title has gone to her elder brother and his heirs.

Her husband, the Hon Angus Ogilvy, is also a second son. His father was the Earl of Airliu, but Angus too has an elder brother who has taken that title for himself and his heir, and with it the family seat of Corriech Castle at Kiriemuir in Scotland.

The present Earl, chairman of Schroders Bank, has just been appointed Lord Chamberlain. So Angus too has nothing to leave his offspring but vulgar money. Educated at Eton, followed by a three-year commission in the Royal Scots Greys, he has taken that title for himself and his heir, and with it the family seat of Corriech Castle at Kiriemuir in Scotland.

The Ogilvys do not even own their principal home, Thatched House Lodge in Windsor Great Park, but lease it from the Crown. James Robert Bruce Ogilvy, born on Leap Year Day 1964 as thirteenth in line of succession but now relegated to twentieth and will retain the title of plain



Name only: James (left) and his sister Marina Ogilvy have no title to inherit

Neither of the children has performed any public duties, nor are they likely to. The Ogilvys have been particularly keen to keep them out of the public gaze, particularly after earlier school days. As there are now more than enough royals much closer to the throne to share out the public appearances, the Ogilvy children are unlikely to find a place on the Civil List, and will quietly slip off the edge of the royal stage into the relative anonymity of a well-connected and well-heeled private life.

It is their fate, if fate it be, to appear at the edge of photographs of future weddings of the royal cousins, and to have the onlooker puzzle: "Who's that?"

## MEL CALMAN'S AFFAIRS OF THE HEART



A very unfunny thing happened to me on the way to *The Times* a few weeks ago. My doctor told me that I'd had a heart attack. Trust me not to notice. The trouble with being a hypochondriac is that you're so busy worrying about your health, you don't notice the fact that you've had a heart attack.

I had been feeling out of breath when indulging in heavy exercise - like going to the bathroom. And so I'd gone to my doctor for reassurance. "Just tell me I'm OK please," I said. Instead of bland reassurance I got an ECG and this deafening news about a heart attack. "A minor episode", the GP called it. Well, it may have been minor to medical science - but it felt extremely major to me, I can tell you.

"I want you to go to hospital for a check-up", he said. "Tomorrow", I said. "I must go to work now. They're holding the front page and it's a very heavy thing to hold for longer than ten minutes."

"Go now", he said, "and pack a bag as I expect they'll invite you to stay". That's the trouble with having so much charm: people keep asking one to stay.

I went home and packed a bag. I wondered if I should ring my lawyer and make a will. Don't be so silly, I said to myself and concentrated on choosing some books to take with me for company. Nothing seemed suitable. Tolstoy seemed too serious and P. G. Wodehouse too frivolous. I settled for *Bemelman's Life Class*. It always makes me laugh - and the title had suitable overtones. I was, as you can see, getting into the right cosmic frame of mind.

It was now six o'clock in the evening and the casualty department was not too busy. I tried to phone a friend but the only two phones there were broken. I remembered they were broken the last time I was there about six years ago. If only British Telecom spent less time on Communications and more on telephones...

A young doctor of about 23 examined me and, studied a fresh ECG. "You might have had a heart attack or you might not. I'll show this to a more senior doctor." He smiled. I didn't. "Won't be long", he said and disappeared for an hour. I lay there, all undressed and shivering with panic on a sort of trolley. I felt like an uncooked fish, waiting for the chef's verdict on how they wanted me served.

A passing nurse remembered my name from the old days, when she had been a cashier at my bank, and on the strength of this emotional involvement, offered to get me a cup of tea. She then pulled up the sides of my trolley and I was trapped like a six-year-old in a cot.

While I waited I examined my life and I did not pass. I wanted to get my book but the effort of unlocking the bars of my trolley seemed beyond me. I wanted my Mum and I remembered that she'd gone to the Great Cartoonist in the Sky many years ago. If I got out of this place I said to Him Up There, I will be so GOOD. I will eat up all my fibre and take regular exercise, like all the colour magazines say one should. And I will even help one ladies across the road - not just the pretty ones with nice legs.

Him Up There did not reply. As usual he was either not there, or engaged talking to someone else. God is a bit like British Telecom - too busy with astral satellites to bother with mere mortals like you and me.

The Senior Doctor arrived. He was all of 25 years old. He also smiled. He thought I might have had a heart attack some weeks ago. "A minor episode", he said. Well, if I had learned nothing else this night, it was this new wonderful phrase that covered major fears. I could hardly wait to try it out on someone else.

"Have you any chest pains?" he asked. "No", I said firmly. "You can go home then. Come back to the clinic on Monday." I dressed quickly before he could change his mind. The time was nearly ten o'clock. I had spent the longest four hours of my life without my clothes on. And it wasn't as much fun as some of the other things you can do without any clothes on.

Several weeks and doctors later I got my instructions. Lose weight. Stop all cholesterol. Take exercise. So it is goodbye to cakes and hello to running shoes. I will report further. I hope to get fit and I expect to hate every minute of it.

Mel Calman

**CALMAN'S FACT SHEET:**  
Age: 53 (52 when he had the heart attack)  
Height: 5ft 7½ins  
Weight: 11st 8lb (when he started the diet)

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## THE TIMES COOK

Shona Crawford Poole

Milk mountains and lakes have to be good for something and they are. They are good for yogurt. Ultra-heat-treated (UHT) milk is unspeakably nasty in tea, and really not very nice to drink as it is. But fortified with a spoonful or two of dried skimmed milk it makes thick, creamy yogurt which has a fresh yet mild taste.

What most often "goes wrong" with home-made yogurt is that its texture is too watery and its taste too tart. Both are easily remedied. The texture problem is solved by adding dried skimmed milk powder and the flavour is softened by shortening the setting or incubation time.

No special equipment is needed to turn milk into yogurt. It is simply a controlled soured process using one of the bacteria which occur naturally in untreated milk. Lactobacillus bulgaricus produces the taste most people like best and it can be added to milk in the form of a powdered starter bought from a health food shop, or more

simply still, in a spoonful of natural, unpasteurized yogurt - your own in the case of second or subsequent batches.

Incidentally, all yogurt is "live", as it says on so many cartons, unless it has been pasteurized after the milk has been turned into yogurt. So most commercially produced plain yogurts can be used as a starter.

To make yogurt without a machine requires only that the mixture of milk and starter is kept warm and still until it has set. This can be done by setting a covered bowl in a warm airing cupboard, or by pouring it into a wide-necked vacuum flask, closing it tightly, and leaving for three or more hours, until it has set.

The bacteria used to make yogurt will not multiply at temperatures below 32°C/90°F, and are destroyed by temperatures above 46°C/115°F. They grow best between 40°C and 43°C/105°F and 110°F. If this cannot be checked with a thermometer a good guide is to dip a finger into the cooling milk. If you can hold your finger in it to a count of 10, and the milk still feels hot, it will probably be about right.

Thick, natural yogurt  
Makes 1 litre (1 1/4 pints)  
1 litre (1 1/4 pints) UHT milk  
4 tablespoons powdered, skimmed milk  
1 tablespoon natural yogurt or powdered starter as directed

Put the milk in a pan and heat it to just below boiling. Remove it from the heat at once and set it aside until it has cooled to 40°C to 43°C/105°F to 110°F. Add the powdered skimmed milk and the yogurt or powdered starter and whisk the mixture lightly.

Pour the milk into jars or bowls, cover and incubate at the same temperature until the yogurt has set. This can take as little as three hours or as long as eight.

As soon as the yogurt is firm, chill it thoroughly to arrest the working of the bacteria and retain its mild, fresh taste.

To stabilize yogurt so that it can be added to hot food without curdling, it must be heated again and cornflour added. Once stabilized the yogurt will keep for up to two weeks in the refrigerator, and it is a useful standby for adding to soups and sauces.

Nudging or jostling will cause it to separate.

Stabilized yogurt  
Makes 1 litre (1 1/4 pints)  
1 litre (1 1/4 pints) natural yogurt, home-made or bought  
1 tablespoon cornflour

Pour the yogurt into a pan and whisk it until it is liquid. Add the cornflour and whisk it in till thoroughly blended. Bring the yogurt slowly to the boil, stirring it. Simmer it for 10 minutes, then cool it as quickly as possible. Chill and use as needed.

What could be simpler than a hot baked potato and a cool dressing of yogurt mixed with spring onions and herbs? It even looks prettier than a big knob of butter.

Onion and herb relish  
Serves four to six  
300ml (1/2 pint) natural yogurt  
8 spring onions, sliced in rings  
8 tablespoons finely chopped herbs - parsley, coriander, tarragon, sorrel, thyme etc.

Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste

Mix together the yogurt, onion, herbs and seasonings, and chill for an hour or so allow the flavours to develop. Serve with freshly baked potatoes.



# THE TIMES DIARY

## Almost no race

The GLC yesterday telephoned *Sunday Times* journalist Jane Bird telling her not to bother turning up to "judge" its "anti-racist" competition. To produce a new video, she said, which the GLC promoted at the time of £15,000. "We've already picked the winners," said Patricia Devine, the GLC's organizer. Could this be a fit? No, said Miss Devine; the GLC received only four entries - two of which were so bad that Ken Livingstone, who was to have been one of Jane's five fellow-judges, is too ashamed to display them. He has nevertheless decided to award one of the prizes - which last only one minute - a cash booby prize; the other broke the contest rules. The winners of the two "passable" entries will receive prizes of £500 each from Livingstone at a ceremony on Friday.

## Heavy handed

Given the chippiness of Canadians, I am loath to explain why I accidentally described their future prime minister yesterday as John "Chick" Murray, instead of using his proper surname, Turner. I fear I was thinking of Chick Murray, the Edinburgh pub, on whose Heavy I was weaned.

I am assured that the editors of the new Macmillan *Guide to Britain's Nature Reserves* realize the mammoth is extinct, even though it appears in the book's index. As over-zealous computer, working through the text, seized upon a sentence beginning: "This guide is a mammoth work..."

## Call of God

The quiescence of the nation's churchmen under a double dose of American evangelism ended this week with an extraordinary public clash between Luis Palau and Lord Soper. Palau, currently holding forth in "evangelical rallies at the Queen's Park" in Glasgow, became the target of a 30-minute conversation on an LBC telephone-in, and called into complain. Soper immediately accused Palau of practising "ecclesiastical fascism" in his fundamentalist adherence to the Bible. Palau called Soper's name-calling "slipshod" and asked: "Who should I stick to? Lord Soper?" Soper responded: "I think that would be on the whole preferable," leading the American to accuse him of leading himself in the place of God. Finally, Palau said he would visit Soper at Speakers' Corner on Sunday if he would visit OPR. Yesterday, Soper told me he has no intention of making the trip. "It would be used as propaganda," he explained.

## Female fringe

As offending backslatters at Pratt's are being routed out and asked to resign, I hear a drama of equal proportions is raging at the Athenaeum. The club is proposing to hold a referendum to admit women members. I am told that not least among the arguments for such a preposterous move is that the club (membership £300 a year) needs the cash. Until now, the female thrill has been strictly limited to partaking of its public school style grub in the main dining room, where women may be escorted in the evenings only. During lunch, women guests are confined to the "annexe".

## Classical lines

Following my item last week about the Tory EEC candidate whose election address map had annexed East Germany and Liechtenstein, a Kent reader sends me his local Liberal candidate's leaflet in which the map omits Greece. But there was no mistake, agent Chris Lewcock tells me: Greece was aesthetically awkward for the artist. "It seemed the neatest and easiest thing was to leave it out." The Greek community will be relieved to learn candidate Peter Billenness-limped home a poor third.

He's the pits

Scargill is "destroying the coal industry single-handed. He's the Labour movement's nearest equivalent to a First World War general." Not MacGregor's words, nor Thatcher's. They were made in a private conversation by Neil Kinnock to *Newsnight's* reporter Robert Harris, who plans to publish them in his forthcoming biography of the Labour leader. Kinnock is further quoted as saying it was "the strutting demagoguery" of a "bullying" Scargill speech denouncing critics of Tony Benn as traitors to socialism that persuaded him not to vote for Benn in the crucial 1980 deputy-leadership elections. Small wonder, then, that the Labour leader has not made common cause with the striking miners.

# Tomorrow is another debt

By Lord Lever



The conspiracy of wishful thinking on the international debt crisis is breaking down. At last week's summit the world's leaders reluctantly and imperfectly recognized that there is a crisis for the resolution of which they share responsibility.

The big western banks have a lending exposure to the poorer countries amounting to nearly three times their total capital and reserves. A good part of this debt, realistically judged, is in default. But banks and debtors alike have avoided acknowledging this by the process of rescheduling - of necessity accepting promises for the future to replace those that presently cannot be met.

When this bank lending was originally undertaken, nobody really gave thought to how the interest and capital repayments would be met. Looked at in total, a debtor country can pay its debts only by running a surplus on its trading account. However, an individual bank's operations are not based on such macro-economic calculation. Indeed, until fairly recently, individual banks had only the haziest notion of the totals being borrowed by any one country.

In my experience, whenever this matter was discussed by governments or bankers between 1974 and 1979, it was assumed that there would be refinancing rather than genuine repayment, i.e. that there would always be fresh credits available to meet interest and capital obligations and that no actual transfers of resources from the debtor countries would be required.

There was occasional talk of vast oil or raw material resources, as with Mexico and Brazil, but figures were vague and there was no mention of the number of poor people who had to be maintained from them. These debtor countries have vast populations, low income per head and chronic political problems. Any notion that they could organize their affairs to generate trading surpluses sufficient to service their debts within a commercial time scale must be based on wishful thinking, not on calculation or experience.

Any judgment on the economic and political feasibility of debtor countries at some distant date making payment in real terms must depend, too, on another question: Can the lending countries themselves accommodate the export surplus of the debtors that would be required? This would create adjustment problems for the creditor countries far larger than those raised by the present Japanese export surplus and would create difficulties reminiscent of those raised by the reparations that bedevilled the world's economy and politics after the First World War.

In the past three years, France has surprised her neighbours by being apparently immune to the "pacifist" wave so noticeable in other European countries, by supporting the Nato-TNF decision more actively - especially with the leftist government of Francois Mitterrand - than the other Atlantic allies, and by renewing, and in some cases by reinforcing her pledge to the alliance at a time when other allied doubts and bad feelings about it. Why is it so?

To be sure, this support has to be qualified by a very heavy caveat indeed: it is easier to "approve" deployment of new weapons when those weapons are destined to other countries, not to one's own country, to hail an alliance when one has taken distance from it, and to renounce any direct subordination to it. Except for a few isolated voices, France's approval of the Pershing, and cruise missile deployment has never gone as far as to claim acceptance of even a few of those missiles on French territory.

As far as Nato is concerned, the French consensus has been even more monolithic on one point: there is no question for Paris to come back into the integrated command. On the contrary, the whole evolution in western Europe has convinced the French - the political elite as well as the average citizen - that de Gaulle was right with his two basic decisions of the 1960s: the withdrawal of Nato command and its counterpart, and the creation of an independent nuclear force.

The first decision is now seen more as an anticipation of the present illness of Nato structures than into the integrated command. The affirmation of French independence and a rebellion against the "Anglo-Saxons". If the Germans, the Dutch, and in some degree the British people have today second thoughts about American protection, so goes the reasoning in Paris, it is because they prefer to think that it will not be used at all, that this weapon is a "non-war" weapon. Opinion polls testify that in case of a Russian aggression "negotiations" will be

Bankers like Walter Wriston and his followers were shrewd enough to see that interest payments in real terms would not be made within a banker's time scale. Their mistake was to believe that debts of this size could be serviced indefinitely by fresh borrowing. Their arguments erroneously attempted to equate the external borrowing by impoverished countries with the state debt - internal - of the world's richest countries.

Far from it being true that sovereign borrowers never defaulted, the history of past lending across frontiers is one where genuine repayment of debt and interest is the exception, not the rule. But the OECD governments were anxious to escape responsibility for supporting and disciplining this borrowing, and the governments of the borrowing countries were anxious to enjoy unlimited and unconditional credit. Both were ready to share Mr. Wriston's delusions of indefinite painless finance. Delusions widely shared have much the same impact as fact - but only temporarily. Real life ultimately breaks in and finance dries up.

Where there is no convincing prospect of service of debt in real terms, the borrowing has the structure and hence the stability of a chain letter. It is inevitable that the credibility will be lost at some point.

## Battle march to a French tune

As President Mitterrand arrives in Moscow, Michael Tatu (left) continues our series on the 35th anniversary of Nato with an analysis of the French approach to East-West relations

That is why, even if a growing tendency among the French establishment pushes in favour of a stronger commitment towards the European allies (the constitution of a rapid deployment force, able to be used in Germany, goes in that direction), the mood remains hostile to any Nato integration: it is rather Nato which has to come closer to France.

De Gaulle's decision, about the French nuclear force, is more than ever an article of faith. To be sure, some questions are raised, but the acceptance of what used to be called the "force de frappe" has not been questioned since the parties of the left accepted it in 1977.

Since that time Francois Mitterrand supported the nuclear military programme with a double zeal, without even the slight hesitations which Giscard d'Estaing demonstrated about nuclear doctrine in the first years of his term.

As far as public opinion is concerned, a large consensus is in favour of the nuclear deterrent, based upon the premise that this force remains in French hands, and that there is not too much debate about its use.

In fact - and some critics speak about a new "Mugnot line" - the average citizen is satisfied with the presence of this ultimate and national guarantee to French security, but prefers to think that it will not be used at all, that this weapon is a "non-war" weapon. Opinion polls testify that in case of a Russian aggression "negotiations" will be

preferable to a nuclear war for many French people.

The fact remains that the possession of nuclear weapons by France, and more than that, the considerable development of a French nuclear arsenal in the years to come does not run into any significant opposition. "Unilateral disarmament" and the strong emphasis in West Germany and Scandinavian countries put on arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union, has no deep roots in France.

Maybe the Roman Catholic cultural background, with its tradition of a strong hierarchical church closely connected with the state and its defence imperatives, gives part of the explanation for the absence of an anti-nuclear movement in France.

France has been often the odd man out in Europe as far as the evolution of opinion is concerned. This has been the case with the ideas of the French revolution at the beginning of the last century, with the ideas of "social Catholicism" at the beginning of this one, and with the perception of socialism and the Soviet Union not so long ago, at the early age of the Atlantic alliance.

At a time when Stalin's totalitarianism was anathema for most people in western Europe, the French intelligentsia, heavily influenced (if not intellectually terrorized) by a strong Communist Party, left overwhhelmingly to the left, a left for which there was no salvation outside the communist and "progressive" "camp". American "im-

perialism", anti-communism and anti-Sovietism were identified with fascism and Nazism; the most reasonable option for some "moderate" intellectuals was sort of neutralism between East and West. A pro Nato stand was not fashionable at all.

Now all this has changed, again out of tune with neighbouring countries. Now, when the previously anti-communist intellectuals of Germany or the Netherlands question the legitimacy of the Atlantic alliance and look with a much greater indulgence on the Soviet Union and her positions in Europe, the French leftist intelligentsia has broken its sentimental ties with Soviet "socialism", which has become the main enemy instead of the model.

It is not to say that there is no real or potential problem. First, French immunity to the pacifist mood has been due principally to the strong and personal commitment of Francois Mitterrand, as president, to a strong defence and to a tough line towards the Soviet Union. Without him, or simply with a return of the Socialists into opposition, the way will be open to a more "peaceful" trend through the combined action of three currents of opinion: the pro-Soviet Communist line, the "anti-military" mood of remnants of the radical left and the traditional leanings of old-time socialists towards disarmament talks and "collective security".

Secondly, some dogmas of original French doctrines are likely to be eroded under the influence of new technologies and debates about "European defence", more precisely the implementation of the concept of "extended deterrence" to German territory, has yet to find a satisfactory answer.

But most of these questions remain a matter for specialists. French public opinion at large is not really worried. It will remain so at least as long as French nationalism remains broadly satisfied, as de Gaulle wanted it.

The author is leader writer for *Le Monde* and a former correspondent in Moscow and Washington.

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## Songs of innocence and bitter experience

"Songs have overthrown kings and empires". Anatole France declared grandly. He did not cite any evidence for his claim, but certain songwriters have long believed that popular music could change the course of history. In 1946, People's Songs Inc. was formed in America for the express purpose of promoting the "use of songs as a weapon". Admittedly, the organization collapsed after three years, but its philosophy continues under new crusading composers.

According to some in the British music world, political songs are now back in fashion. There is the recent hit by The Special AKA, Nelson Mandela, the current single by Human League, "The Lebanon", and the new release by Frankie Goes to Hollywood, "The Tube", whose (supposedly) controversial video shows lookalikes of Presidents Chernomir and Reagan locked in combat.

Politicians often despair at the lyrical naivete of such records, but more sophisticated observations on political subjects rarely have any impact. A few months after the

Nationalists took office in South Africa in 1948, Kurt Weill and Maxwell Anderson adapted Alan Paton's novel *Cry, The Beloved Country* as "Lost in The Stars". At the time, Weill said that he hoped his songs would be "a message of hope that people, through a personal approach, will solve whatever racial problems exist". Thirty-five years later, apartheid is still around, while Weill's songs are long forgotten.

By contrast, The Special AKA's song with its more direct message ("Free Nelson Mandela") has hit its target: it has been banned in South Africa, because it was feared that it might become a battle-cry for Mr. Mandela's supporters.

In America, popular music has generally reflected the isolationist tendencies of the public. First World War veterans like to recall morale-boosters such as "Over There", but they forget that, before America entered the war, Tin Pan-Alley had no interest in Europe. Indeed, one of the most popular hits of 1915, by Bryan and Plantadosi, was "respectfully dedicated to every mother everywhere". There'd be no war

today! If mothers all would say/I'd raise my boy to be a soldier."

That philosophy reasserted itself in the 1930s. In "God's Country", Yip Harburg wrote that instead of Hitler and Sir Oswald Mosley, America had Popeye and Gypsy Rose Lee (although that was as much as a dig at the values of the New World as a swipe at the Old). The only audience for "protest" music in America's cities at this time was among intellectuals and communists, and after the Nazi-Soviet pact they too became strongly non-interventionist: "Franklin, oh Franklin, we don't want to go to war."

But if overtly political songs have never been very successful, popular music can occasionally articulate the mood of the people. The best song about unemployment is still "Brother, Can You Spare A Dime?", the anthem of the Depression years, written in 1932. Jay Gorney's melody had originally been intended for a love-song, but lyricist Yip Harburg was determined to write about the misery of the bread-lin-

Unlike so many 1980s songs on the subject, there are no political clichés, no preaching or ranting. The singer "isn't bitter", said Harburg. "He's bewildered. Here is a man who has built his faith and hope in this country. He just doesn't understand what could have gone wrong."

Songs confronting "the issues" may be temporarily in fashion but, despite the success of Nelson Mandela, none of them will overthrow kings or empires. Besides, what George Orwell called the "subversive" quality in popular music often reveals itself in other ways. During the Nazi occupation of Denmark, one song became a sort of resistance hymn for the people ever since the night when the Germans broadcast, as usual, their communique praising the glorious victories of their invincible forces. Immediately afterwards, the illegal Danish underground radio came on the air with a cheerful version of "It Ain't Necessarily So".

Mark Steyn

Robin Cook

## Laugh all the way from the polls

A year ago I spent most of the week huddled together with other Labour survivors seeking comfort in our company and an explanation for our recent electoral rout. Those of us who then spent sombre hours mapping the bottom of the pit in our party's fortunes can vividly appreciate the degree of recovery that was achieved in last week's European elections.

The most revealing indicator is not the role of gains from the Conservatives, but the even longer rally of seats where Labour came through from behind and took over the Alliance as the main challenge to sitting Tories. A year ago Labour and Alliance polled almost the same popular vote: last week Labour pulled in double the Alliance vote.

Nor can the Alliance explain away its decision by reference to the low turn-out. The striking feature about the share of votes (41 per cent Conservative; 37 per cent Labour; 19 per cent Alliance) is that it neatly fits the average of all recent opinion polls (40 per cent Conservative; 38 per cent Labour; 20 per cent Alliance). The third of the electorate who took the trouble to visit the polls are plainly a representative sample of the electorate as a whole.

It is a sign of Labour's success that the style of its campaign is now under attack from opponents crying "foul". In the general election Cecil Parkinson taunted us with having lost our sense of humour. This time around Chairman Gummer complained that Labour had too much fun instead of getting on with the serious business of boring our audiences with Euro statistics.

The charge as libelled is that Labour disturbed the peace of shopping centres with its jaunty campaign bus, tempted the youth vote with a music competition, and even contaminated the platforms of its rallies with people who expressed their support in song or in satire. All these are held to be illicit activities which cannot be reconciled with the legitimate business of campaigning by means of publishing the 95 theses on which we were standing and nailing them to the door of party headquarters. I fear we must plead guilty and compound the offence by admitting that some of us actually enjoyed the blend of entertainment and politics with which we experimented, and which proved a winning formula.

In Edinburgh we filled the largest auditorium in the city with 3,000 electors attracted by a programme of speeches, folk-song and comedy. I have long acquaintance with our local membership, and generally while away the long hours at party rallies by betting against myself whether I can name more than half the audience. This time I was

encouraged to discover how few faces I could recognize among an audience that had reached beyond the converted.

How many left the hall having undergone conversion I cannot report, as ITN conducted no exit poll, but I suspect that among those who switched the satire of the comedians weighed as heavily as the rhetoric of the politicians. Nor need we apologize for harnessing the power of laughter. It is a most formidable tool with which to expose the irrationality of the arms race or to counterpoint the ugliness of mass unemployment.

In any case there is something wholly perverse about the notion that politics can or should be neatly fenced off into its own corner distinct from all other elements of social culture. Nobody thought that way when the labour movement was first gathering its strength.

The roots of the movement to secure the franchise for working men can be traced to tavern clubs. The miners' gala days, which have drawn spectacular numbers this month, serve to remind us of the long tradition in which summer holiday was a celebration of the rights and dignity of Labour. The superb banners which appear for their annual outing at such occasions demonstrate how the pioneers sought artistic expression for their ideal and objectives.

Labour still only secures a permanent base among its new supporters if it can build the same relationship with the culture of the masses which was enjoyed by those who first forged the movement.

Paradoxically, Labour provided more fun than the other parties in the European elections because we took it more seriously. The Conservatives in particular mounted a low-key campaign, almost as if from the outset they were preparing an alibi that these elections did not really matter. Had they taken the poll seriously we would have witnessed them embracing the techniques of showbusiness with the same panache that they showed in the general election.

Here I am drawn back, again, to that week a year ago, and to offer you a tableau that remains my most bitter image of our rout by the superior campaign of our opponent. The setting is a packed Wembley arena and Mrs Thatcher, encircled by sportsmen and pop singers, flings her final taunt of the campaign: "can anyone imagine the Labour Party organizing such a rally? Maybe the old Labour Party could, but the new one could not." Oh, yes it could. We have just done it, and next time we will do it even better.

The author is Labour MP for Livingston.

Winston Fletcher

## Same rule for soap and soap boxes

The latest spate of political advertising by the GLC and other town councils has shown its power in the European election campaign. It has also, unsurprisingly, provoked a spate of complaints to the Advertising Standards Authority. The recent Conservative Party advertisements extolling the blessings of EEC membership contained, it now transpires, a veritable cornucopia of inaccuracies. Yet the Advertising Standards Authority refuses to get involved: political advertisement, it asserts determinedly, are outside its bailiwick.

Unfortunately this means that nobody really controls the content of political advertisement. The politicians and their agencies are free to say pretty much what they like - and of course they do so. How is it that the Advertising Standards Authority restrains and controls commercial advertisers, yet allows political advertisers complete and unfettered freedom? Why are political advertisements not required, like all other, to be "legal, decent, honest and truthful"?

The ASA's answers are hardly convincing. "It would be an impertinence, not to mention a folly," it insists, "if the authority were to attempt to adjudicate upon matters of political doctrine or policy".

Indeed it would. Just as it would be an impertinence, not to mention a folly, if the authority were to attempt to adjudicate upon matters of commercial doctrine or policy. The authority is not required to adjudicate upon any matters of doctrine or policy. It is merely charged with the humble and humdrum job of ensuring that advertisements are "legal, decent, honest and truthful". Shouldn't political advertisements be subject to these reasonable restraints?

Since questions of illegality and indecency hardly arise, the debate concerns only honesty and truthfulness. In political argument, the Advertising Standards Authority argues, "the selection and presentation of the facts are so closely interwoven with the argument that the disentanglement of fact and opinion is a practical impossibility".

Stuff and nonsense. Exactly the same is true of many, if not most, commercial advertisements. Yet miraculously the Advertising Standards Authority manages to achieve such "practical impossibilities" hundreds of times each week. "The authority has no wish to hinder freedom of expression," responds the Advertising Standards Authority primly. Not even dishonest and untruthful expression?

Nobody is asking the Advertising Standards Authority to judge the merit or worth of opinions - political, commercial, or for that matter religious or aesthetic. It is simply being asked to ensure that information presented as facts in

advertisements should be honest and truthful in political as well as in commercial advertisements.

Part of the difficulty, the Advertising Standards Authority contends, is that many political advertisements are placed by foreign bodies, pressure groups, idiosyncratic visionaries with eccentric attitudes to honesty and truth.

It is a basic tenet of our democracy, the authority believes, that such bodies and cranks should be allowed to propagate their views to the British people unfettered and uncensored (just as long as they can afford a whole page in *The Times*).

Well, nobody who cares deeply about the spiritual well-being of the British people would wish simultaneously to impoverish *The Times* and to restrain Mr Loo Nee Bin from his expressing his fervent belief that the prohibition of other hunting in southern Rangoon would solve all the world's problems. Provided of course that Mr Bin makes clear that his opinions are opinions, not facts, and the *Times* (or whoever vets his copy carefully) before publication.

There is a world of difference between the fact that "1,000 people were massacred" and the opinion "we claim that 1,000 people were massacred" - just as there is a world of difference between "waterproof" and "water-resistant", or "stops tooth aches" and "helps reduce tooth aches". In every case commercial advertisers, in order to be honest and truthful, are required to qualify their claims. Why should political advertisers be treated differently?

What about wild promises of the "We'll cut unemployment at a stroke" variety? Should they, could they also be controlled? Clearly not. Predictions are opinions, and the Advertising Standards Authority is not required to fetter the expression of opinions. One man's exquisitely fine sherry is another man's rotgut, but sherry shippers are permitted by the British Code of Advertising Practice to proclaim the former without mentioning the latter.

Party political broadcasts are transmitted without prior vetting. Political advertisements in the press and on the hoardings evade all of the advertising industry's normal restraints. Somehow or other we have come to believe that political advertising is beyond any kind of constraint or control.

Over a decade ago the late Richard Crossman noted that politicians deployed propagandist techniques which would be utterly unacceptable in commercial advertisements. With political advertising now burgeoning, it is the Advertising Standards Authority's responsibility to wield, when necessary, its pruning shears.

The author is the chairman of Ted Bates Ltd.





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## TWO VIEWS OF 2001

Thanks are due to the Social Services Secretary for publishing two detailed projections of the costs of the state pension scheme and its impact on the incomes of the elderly. These are a far more considerable contribution to the "great debate" on public expenditure than the paper-thin long-term outline published by the Treasury at Budget time. And they neatly give the lie to the comfortable and cowardly defence of the Treasury paper mounted within government, that it is impossible to publish detailed projections for more than a few years ahead because it involves the revelation of embarrassing assumptions about the course of the economy.

The Government's Actuary's report (part one of Mr Norman Fowler's background paper) involves some very sensitive assumptions indeed, and they have been densified in the most sensible manner by offering alternatives. It is assumed that unemployment drops to six per cent, for example, less than half today's rate; but projections are also offered against the eventuality of double-digit unemployment. There are similar variations in the assumptions about economic growth, as translated into a trend for real earnings.

So what do the projections show? First, and unarguably, that unemployment is critical to the sums: it pushes up national insurance contributions in two ways. There are fewer people in work to finance the pensions of all; and there are more people out of work, some of whose benefits have to be met out of national insurance. That aside, the most important question illustrated by this paper is whether pensions should be linked to the rate of increase in prices or in earnings.

This radically affects the level to which national insurance contributions will have to rise as the new earnings-related element comes to maturity in the twenty-first century. If the basic, flat-

rate pension is only increased in line with prices, contributions will only have to rise by two percentage points to finance the total pensions bill. (And if, incidentally, unemployment were to fall to six per cent, total national insurance contributions, which cover other benefits as well as pensions, would not have to rise at all above today's figure of 17.65 per cent for employers and employees combined.)

But if the basic, flat-rate pension were to be increased in line with earnings, the increase would be much greater, at least after the year 2001. On modestly pessimistic assumptions about unemployment, and the equally modest assumption that real earnings grow one and a half per cent a year, total national insurance contributions might well exceed 25 per cent - that is, they would become very nearly as significant as income tax.

On the other side of the coin - pensioners' income - there would be a corresponding difference. By the end of the first quarter of the twenty-first century, Mr Fowler's advisers calculate that pensioners' disposable income would have risen to 80 per cent of the average for non-pensioners - if the basic flat-rate state pension were increased in line with earnings. If it were increased only in line with prices, pensioners' income would remain at a constant level of 68.69 per cent of non-pensioners' disposable income. The reason for this flat profile is that while earnings are assumed to rise faster than prices, the gradual build-up of the earnings-related part of the state scheme would be reinforcing pensioners' incomes. But after 2025, when the scheme was fully mature, pensioners would start to drop down the income scale if they were only offered price protection.

There is a lot more in this calculation than the development of the state scheme. It is,

for example, assumed that private occupational schemes grow until they are providing roughly a quarter of the incomes of the elderly. But it is crucial to understand what is happening to the state scheme, which one way or another will affect everyone once it is fully mature. The two elements - the flat-rate pension and earnings-related supplement - were intended to piggy-back one another, and it was assumed that both would be linked to earnings. If the link is broken, permanently, for the basic flat-rate element, a gap will open up between the two - and the earnings-related element will come to provide an increasingly important share of the total state pension.

Either way, pensioners' prospects will, until 2025, be improving. An increasing share of their retirement income will come, as of right, from the new scheme, and in consequence a decreasing proportion will come from means-tested supplementary benefit. The report suggests the number of retired people dependent on supplementary benefit will fall from today's one and three quarters million to only a quarter of a million. There will therefore be some saving in public expenditure, which could be used to mitigate the effect of higher national insurance contributions by cutting income tax, but only about 1p in the pound.

And that is only temporary cause for comfort. Two implications of this report stand out. First, that if the link to earnings is deemed to be too expensive, and to offer pensioners too large an income in comparison to their working children, then it should be revised now rather than allow the state scheme to develop in an unbalanced way. And, second, that national insurance contributions are likely to become an increasingly important kind of tax - which means that serious thought should be given to integrating them more efficiently into the income tax system.

## EUROPE'S ULSTER ELECTION

There are two broad theories about the electoral prospects of Provisional Sinn Féin in Northern Ireland under the Armistice ballot-box. One holds that Sinn Féin battens on disillusionment with non-violent republicanism, which makes no measurable progress towards its external objective of Irish unification or its internal objective of power sharing; and on an accompanying sense of alienation from the structures of government and system of law enforcement. On that reading Sinn Féin may be expected to overwhelm the SDLP before long, unless the SDLP can deliver what it has so far failed to deliver. The view was implicit in some of what was written in the report of the New Ireland Forum.

The other theory is that the vote Sinn Féin has tapped since it abandoned abstention in the wake of the Maze hunger strikes is a standing, hard-republican vote, which has always been there in the penumbra of violence but has not always been activated; that Sinn Féin is not to any very large extent taking votes away from the SDLP, but rather netting non-voters and new voters; and that "barring catastrophe" Sinn Féin is already

somewhere near its natural limit. The European voting in Ulster is more consonant with the second theory than the first. The SDLP vote in this election was larger than in 1979 and substantially larger than in the general election a year ago: Sinn Féin polled fewer votes than a year ago. In the Ulster assembly election of 1982 the nationalist vote broke in the proportion 60:40 between SDLP and Sinn Féin. In the general election of 1983 the proportion was 57:43. Last week it was 63:37, in spite of another year's political activity and organizing on the part of Sinn Féin.

Mr John Hume campaigned exclusively on issues relevant to the parliament to which he was seeking re-election and not at all on the Forum, on which his political fate is supposed to hang. So the appearance is that he was justly rewarded by the electorate for his pertinence and his unquestionable distinction as a spokesman for Northern Ireland in Strasbourg and Brussels. The reality is somewhat different.

In a more or less vacuous election voters are less interested in what the candidates, or parties say, than in what they are thought to stand for. Mr Hume is far and away the most

effective exponent of non-violent republicanism in the province: the Rev. Ian Paisley bellows best for Ulster Protestantism (and when not bellowing, he it noted, has been trying harder than anybody else except its chairman to make a go of Mr Prior's assembly). Both have polled better than ever before in an election which made most sense as a ritual endorsement of champions.

Overall the dreaded watershed, when Sinn Féin overtakes the SDLP in popular vote and a ceremony of legitimization is performed, now looks less substantial. It is a prospect that infused the Forum report with urgency and tended in some quarters to compel acceptance of its analysis. Last week's event has somewhat relaxed that pressure. In framing its considered response to the Forum the British Government need not feel constrained to act out of desperation. The politics of Northern Ireland are not spinning into the abyss. Which is not to say that the Government should do other than respond constructively to whatever is valid and practicable among the ideas given currency by the Forum.

## STRUCK OFF THE ISRAELI LIST

Israel is a genuine democracy. Its policies, however unpalatable to the rest of the world, reflect the free choice of the Israeli people. That, of course, does not make them any more acceptable to Arabs - like the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza - who are not Israeli citizens, and do not want to be.

But what about those Arabs who are Israeli citizens? They form, by no choice or fault of their own, an Arab minority in a Jewish state. They do not have all the same rights as their Jewish compatriots: for instance they are excluded from using or living on those large tracts of their own country which belong to the Jewish National Fund. But they do have the vote. They can help to choose the parliament and government of the Jewish state. Indeed, several of them are members of the Knesset, and in the past one or two have held junior government office.

Does that right extend to the right of forming political parties? On paper, perhaps, but until now in practice not. Even the Communist Party, which has become a kind of ersatz Arab nationalist party with a predominantly Arab base, is nominally led by a Jew, Mr Meir Vilner, and always puts him at the head of its list of candidates for the Knesset. This year, for the first time, a group of Israelis has got together

a list in which Arab and Jewish candidates alternate with an Arab at the head: Mr Muhammad Miar, a lawyer who has long been active on behalf of Arab land-owners, threatened with confiscation, particularly in the Galilee, and who formerly worked with the Communist Party but has quarrelled with it. Second on the list is General Matityahu Peled, the Quartermaster-General of the Israeli armed forces during the 1967 war and, since his retirement from the army, a tireless advocate of compromise and mutual recognition between Israelis and Palestinians.

That is the programme of the new list: recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people, unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon, recognition by Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs of each other's right to self-determination i.e. to separate statehood, on their respective sides of the pre-1967 ceasefire lines.

In other words the group advocates what many Western pundits have long seen as the only realistic basis for an Arab-Israeli settlement. It would not, unfortunately, be likely to win more than a few seats in the Knesset but it would be a positive influence, in Israeli

political life and, by the mere fact of putting an Arab at the head of the list, it would probably win over significant Arab support from the Communists, who are therefore none too happy about it.

Sadly, the all-party Central Election Committee - whose composition reflects that of the outgoing Knesset - has now come to the aid of the Communists and, overriding a decision taken by the Defence Minister, Mr Moshe Arens, has decided to ban the new list from taking part in the elections.

Perhaps in order to give this decision a spurious air of impartiality, the Committee first banned an extremist anti-Arab group led by the American Jewish fanatic, Rabbi Meir Kahane. The case for banning that group, which is openly racist and supports acts of terror against Arabs, was stronger - though even there it would have been healthier to let the electorate judge, while proceeding forcefully against the authors of any direct violations of the law. But the banning of the "Progressive List for Peace" sets the limits of Israeli democracy unnecessarily tight, and suggests a sad lack of self-confidence among the parties now in power. It is to be hoped that the Israeli High Court will reverse it.

## Getting agreement on Europe

From Mr Vernon Bogdanor

Sir, The low turnout in the elections for the European Parliament constitutes a serious indictment of the failure of Britain's political leaders to kindle enthusiasm for the European idea.

Although interdependence has been a central theme of British foreign policy since the days of Harold Macmillan, and all three party leaders accepted in 1975 that Britain's future lay with the Community, they have done precious little to convince the electorate of the benefits to be obtained from cooperation with like-minded countries.

All too often the case for European unity has been put in terms of the imperatives of economics or technology, while the Community itself has paid insufficient attention to the mobilization of popular consent in support of its objectives.

The approach has been one of management by political elites rather than a genuine attempt to secure the agreement of peoples. President Mitterrand's recent Strasbourg proposals - not mentioned in your rather sober leader of June 14 - represent a brave attempt to drag the European issue out of the morass of inertia and disillusion into which it seems to have sunk.

Yet, political unity is not primarily a matter of machinery but of the will to agree. The Nordic Council, a purely consultative organ, in no way implying on national sovereignty, has yet succeeded in achieving a greater degree of integration between its component countries than the EEC, for specific powers are less important than a sense of shared identity.

How can politicians help to create a sense of interdependence amongst the electorate of the Community to complement the perceptions of governments? In no country, surely, is it more important for an answer to this question to be found than in Britain. For if popular commitment to the Community remains at the low level indicated by Thursday's poll, Britain is likely to find herself excluded from a new European initiative and relegated to the second tier of a two-tier Community.

Yours faithfully,  
VERNON BOGDANOR,  
Brasenose College,  
Oxford.  
June 18.

From Mr R. T. M. Lindsay

Sir, I am not surprised that there was a low turnout in the European elections.

For some reason I received two voting cards with successive numbers, both with my name on them. I took them with me and went to the polling station, anxious to do my democratic duty and improve the percentage of people who voted on this important occasion and thus to enhance our status in Europe, but, after considerable discussion, the officials there were discouragingly reluctant to give me two voting slips (though they did say that if I had come in twice they would probably not have recognised me).

If this bureaucratic attitude is commonplace in this country surely we can be pleased with a 30 per cent turnout. The motto for my Ulster forebears at election time has always been, "Vote early, vote often". I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
R. T. M. LINDSAY,  
The Preparatory School,  
Sherborne,  
Dorset.  
June 15.

From the Reverend B. W. Maguire

Sir, As one who greatly relishes struggling with the insights of modern theology, I sympathise with the Reverend A. R. Woolley's concern, in his letter published today (June 12), for "the man in the street", apparently unmoved by so much of Christianity.

However, as I look at my own parish, I am bound to admit that the most effective evangelistic impact appears to emanate from people of uncomplicated faith and patient prayer, rather than from any theological expertise on my part. I suspect history shows that the churches' most effective periods of mission in the world arise out of movements of evangelical revival, rather than from waves of liberal theology, however important the latter may be in their own right.

## Women's work in widest context

From Mrs P. D. Riches

Sir, Mrs Elizabeth Young's letter on the "pattern" of woman's life (June 14) was sensible and enlightening. Unfortunately the situation is fast moving beyond the realms of rational discussion.

Your readers may not be aware that HM Government is soon to take a decision on whether or not to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

This Convention, which is legally enforceable on ratifying governments, completely ignores the woman's traditional role as mother and homemaker, and regards women instead as mere instruments of the workforce. It calls for equal opportunity of choice, but for "maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields".

This means that women should constitute half of the workforce in every trade and profession, no matter how heavy, dirty or unsuitable the work. Governments will be required to take "temporary special measures" to achieve this - i.e. the introduction of quotas, such as obtain in America, where the federal courts have imposed gender quotas on police departments.

References to "maternity" are couched in negative terms. Maternity must not be allowed to interfere with careers; jobs must be kept open and governments will be required to provide a "network of child-care facilities" to enable women to get back to work as quickly as possible after childbirth.

Nothing is said about women who may not want to work, or who may not wish to return to work after the birth of a child. The specific calls for health and social security benefits all relate to women who are members of the labour force.

None of the "rights" called for have anything to do with marriage, including rights relating to children, such as adoption and the choice of a family name. No differences between men and women may be recognized and governments will be obliged to "modify the social and cultural patterns of roles of men and women with a view to achieving the elimination of stereotyped roles for men and women".

We are thus taken into the realm of mind control. The Russian dissident and feminist, Natalya Malachovskaya, has described what life is like for women in a country which already applies the criteria of the UN Convention: Emancipation has turned out for us women to be a large enough room to contain the needs of children and husbands simultaneously.

If teachers, counsellors and parents, too, could manage to help girls at an earlier age there might be less disillusion and wastage amongst our female graduates and more women working happily in jobs they were expensively educated to fill.

Yours etc,  
PENELOPE REID,  
50 Westcroft Square, W6.  
June 12.

Vicar Gee fought the Poor Law

Commissions to obtain a Thaxted workhouse.

Later (1910-1942) Conrad Noel made his house a national focus for Christian Socialism and Gustav Holst found a large enough room to train the church choir. Father Jack Putterill subsequently trained two generations of Thaxted lads and lasses in the arts of music in his vicarage.

Our vicarage is a vital element in our town and for many people reflects our identity. It is something we do not wish to lose. Other parishes may have similar problems and this is a wider issue than a local parish problem.

From Ms Sheila Rothwell

Sir, While agreeing wholeheartedly with Elizabeth Young's remarks (June 14) about the patterns of women's life, might I also suggest that not only do the majority of women not want a man-shaped pattern of life, but that men may not need it either in the future.

It may well be far more in line with the needs of organisations, families and individuals in our post-industrial society for men to adopt a woman-shaped pattern. Perhaps then we could stop equating full-time employment with work, status, or satisfaction, and get on with adjusting tax, pension and benefit systems to facilitate the transition. Changing attitudes will be as important as changing employment policies.

Yours faithfully,  
SHEILA ROTHWELL, Director,  
The Centre for Employment Policy Studies,  
Henley-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire.  
June 15.

From Mrs Penelope Reid

Sir, A few nights ago a lady (unmarried) from the National Advisory Centre on Careers for Women talked for nearly two hours to a hundred or so 14-year-old girls about what they might expect in the way of careers after the next seven years' slog through O and A levels and university.

The good lady was entertaining and informative about a wide variety of openings for academic young people. However, during the course of the evening, the words "marriage, husband and children" were not once mentioned. The audience might have consisted entirely of young males instead of girls whose careers, as every mother knows, cannot possibly be in the vast majority of cases, as straightforwardly plotted as those of their brothers.

It was the same story in my day, 30 years ago at an academic girls' school.

When will we be realistic enough to help young women prepare themselves not just for careers but for the compromises, struggles and sheer stamina needed ever to realize their individual potential in careers while endeavouring to juggle the needs of children and husbands simultaneously?

If teachers, counsellors and parents, too, could manage to help girls at an earlier age there might be less disillusion and wastage amongst our female graduates and more women working happily in jobs they were expensively educated to fill.

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Yours faithfully,  
JOHN HUNTER,  
The Market Cross,  
Thaxted,  
Essex.  
June 8.

The Ombudsman has no teeth.

Therefore, on a question of teaching staff, we go to the High Court. The test of "reasonableness" is too high to jump. The county wins on points. The judge utters a request, with no legal force, that we should have what we ask for and makes no order about costs. That costs the community £7,000 and the county uses our rates against us.

We need tribunals which will act for the elector, like the industrial tribunals act for the employee, to focus the attention of government on the governed and to bridge the gap between them.

## Proper advantage to McEnroe?

From Mrs Morag Young

Sir, While in no way condoning John McEnroe's excessive reaction and abuse of officials at Queen's Club yesterday, he has reason, if not right, on his side.

As spectators, we ask for excellence from the players. They, in turn, expect excellence from the officials. The incident in question, was occasioned by an inattentive linesman failing to call when a ball was clearly out. Both linesman and umpire sat mute for a good 15 seconds before the stroke was questioned - and then by McEnroe's opponent!

Such transparent lack of concentration and poor performance on the part of officials should be as vociferously condemned as McEnroe's outburst. I remain, yours faithfully,  
MORAG YOUNG,  
13 Devereux Road, SW11,  
June 18.

From Mr Anthony Clarkson

Sir, Whilst Mr McEnroe brings tennis into disrepute by insulting opponents, spectators and umpires, referees are unable, unwilling, or too alarmed to take action.

It would be to the pleasure of many people if the umpires collectively, through their official organisation, were to inform tournament organisers that after a certain date they will no longer officiate if Mr McEnroe is on the court.

There are so many good players today that his presence is not needed to ensure a full house, or for any other reason.

Yours faithfully,

ANTHONY CLARKSON,  
Flint's Orchard,  
West Brompton,  
N8 6BB,  
Surrey.  
June 18.

Drug-study volunteers

From Professor M. J. S. Langman  
Sir, Your editorial (June 9) rightly draws attention to the need to safeguard healthy volunteers for drug studies, but not all the points made are as reasonable as might appear at first sight and even the title "Dangerous remedies" is unhelpfully emotive.

We do not yet know what happened exactly in the tragic experiment conducted in Dublin, but it is in no one's interest to carry out dangerous experiments. Most drug studies consist of modest explorations which add to an existing body of work and not of sudden forays into totally uncharted territory.

The essential protection of volunteers depends not upon the work of ethical committees but upon the high standards and general probity of individual scientists whose aim is to see useful work sensibly conducted. This does not deny the value of the ethical committee as a watchdog, but in ordinary circumstances their views about the safety of experiments should differ little from those of the experimenters.

Your leader further states that initial human work is conducted either in-house by companies, or sometimes by special drug-testing agencies and asserts that in future volunteers should be drawn from within the pharmaceutical industry and that students, including medical students, should never be used.

The case supporting this view is indifferent. A considerable amount of work is also conducted by practising clinicians, particularly within academic departments of clinical pharmacology, therapeutics and medicine and a good case can be made for conducting more, not fewer, tests under their control.

Studies are generally conducted by clinical academic scientists with considerable experience of working with novel compounds and many will have served on the Government's own watchdog committees, the Committee on the Safety of Medicines and the Committee on the Review of Medicines, whose membership is about three-quarters drawn from academic clinical medical university staff.

Even so the studies which they propose to conduct are generally reviewed by ethical committees and these are totally independent of the pharmaceutical industry.

Medical students who volunteer usually come from the clinical fourth or later years of the course; they will have had a firm grounding in pharmacology, will generally have a lively understanding of the work to be undertaken and money would not induce them to volunteer for anything they perceive as hazardous.

For some more complex studies it is nevertheless right and proper that full emergency facilities with trained staff who have had their skills tested in the real clinical world should be available and this means in hospitals and not in-house in industrial facilities.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL LANGMAN,  
University of Nottingham,  
Department of Therapeutics,  
South Block,  
University Hospital,  
Nottingham.  
June 12.

Changing times

From Mr Maurice Ross

Sir, It had to happen - "Times" bingo.

I can't wait for boring old page 3 to be brightened up a bit.

Yours faithfully,  
MAURICE ROSS,  
4 Sedum Close,  
Huntingdon,  
Cambs.  
June 18.









# Norwich

Once the second city of England in economic terms, this key regional centre seeks to maintain a healthy balance between progress and preservation

The main road into Norwich is tree-lined and thickly leaved. But it is only a single carriageway. Norwich is the one city of its size without a dual carriageway leading to it, which has contributed to the view that Norfolk as a region is cut off. Yet some consider it a benefit: certainly, much of the charm of the place is derived from the impression that it has succeeded in distancing itself from the rest of the country.

The visitor has to be intent on visiting Norwich: it is a place to go to rather than through. This is not to imply that it is isolated. From Saxon times, Norwich has been a regional centre. Half a dozen roads converge on it, looking on the map like a spider's web; it is connected to the sea by river, although commercially the port is now much less used than it was; it has a direct rail link with London and the Midlands, which is scheduled for electrification; and it has an airport which links it not only with the rest of the country but with international airports in Europe.

## Medieval streets

It is a vibrant commercial centre, with many traditional industries and long-established companies; it is not unusual during the week to be told that all telephone lines from London are engaged and will you please try later or that its central hotels are full with a mixture of commercial and leisure-seeking visitors.

Coping with the car is a problem in a city of largely medieval streets to which not only visitors but many of its workers from rural areas arrive in their own transport. Cars are therefore parked where aesthetically they should not be; for example, in the vicinity of the Norman castle, although a plan is under wraps to put them out of sight

underground - with gardens replacing the surface car parks.

It is not only strangers who are confused by the one-way road system, but if you get lost on its circular route, it at least has the advantage of being quickly renegotiated. It is really a city to investigate and admire on foot. Most of its places of interest are within 10 minutes' walk of the centre and some of its most attractive old streets are traffic-free: Norwich was one of the first cities to pioneer pedestrian areas.

Much of the city's early prosperity was based on the wool trade but this declined at the end of the Napoleonic wars when new sources of power and machinery in the Midlands and Yorkshire replaced the skilled craftsmen of the Norwich worsted industry. The city thus escaped some of the worst features of the industrial revolution. Its monuments are much older than the industrial archaeology of the North: they are found in the rich heritage of medieval streets, buildings and churches, in the influences of the Flemish and Dutch weavers who settled there and left their mark in some of the street names and architecture. Even the football team plays its part in evoking the past: the nickname of The Canaries emanates from the Dutch settlers' breeding of canaries.

When the worsted industry declined, new industries were set up. Norwich is at the centre of a rich agricultural area, which has always had a major bearing on the city commercially.

Brewing grew in importance, the local leather industry formed the basis of boot and shoe manufacturing, as did milling for the manufacture of mustard and starch. Chocolate and mineral waters and, later, electrical engineering were other industries that thrived and the



'A fine old city, truly... view it from whatever side you will'

George Borrow, *Lavengro* (1851)

city became internationally known in banking and insurance.

More recently as some traditional industries have suffered decline, there has been diversification and other new enterprises have emerged. The city's unemployment rate is running at about 10 per cent, high by local historical standards but better than many other cities.

The past prosperity of the city is

reflected in its cultural heritage. Many of its finest medieval, Georgian and Regency buildings were built by industrialists. They were also great supporters of the arts, especially the Norwich school of painters, whose work is well represented in the Castle Museum. A tradition which continues today with the rich character of the city's artistic and cultural activities.

One of Norwich's major achievements has been to maintain a healthy balance between progress and preservation. Many of the city's historic buildings are owned by the city council, others are in private ownership. But from all concerned there seems to be a bias towards preservation. Conservation groups, notably the influential Norwich Society, which has been keeping a

watchful eye on developments since 1923, are active and vigorous but city officials concede that there is no great pressure to knock down buildings; instead, developers need little persuasion to renovate an original building of note and incorporate it sympathetically into the local scene.

A problem for the city authorities is city centre depopulation. Council

## On other pages

- Lively centre Page 14
- A great bequest Page 15
- Names & faces Page 15
- Pubs & churches Page 16

## NORWICH AT A GLANCE

Area of city (acres)	9,630
Population	
1971 census	121,685
1981 census	122,690
Mid-1984 projection	126,600
Rateable properties (at April 1, 1984)	
Domestic	50,800
Others	13,800
City council membership	
Labour	40
Conservative	6
Liberal	2
Members of Parliament	
Norwich, South -	John Powley (Con)
Norwich, North -	Patrick Thompson (Con)
European Parliament member -	Paul Howell (Con)

officials believe that too much accommodation above shops and business premises is used for storage rather than residential purposes, resulting not only in deterioration of a building but in an absence of human activity, particularly at night. Owners of property are being encouraged to recognize what in town-hall jargon is known as the "upper-floor problem" and, where suitable, to convert space into living accommodation and encourage people back to living in the city. The council is setting an example with some of its own properties.

Politically, Norwich is an enigma. It has had a strong Labour majority on the city council for 30 years, apart from one brief period, yet at the last General Election Conservatives displaced the former Labour MPs in the two city parliamentary seats. Such a result presents a psychological poser to those who see a correlation between local and national politics.

Cyril Bainbridge

## Sights and sounds of an old town

Most visitors see medieval Norwich and its other attractions around the city centre, but by a short distance away is Ousehead Heath. The highest ridge of the heath has spectacular views of the city and its ancient buildings. The heath is played its part in Norwich story: it was here in 1594 that 3,000 yeoman farmers, led by Robert Kett of Wymondham, rebelled and defied efforts to glodge them for two months till they were dispersed by an army under the Earl of Warwick. Kett was hanged from the walls of the castle. A good viewing point is Britannia Road, beside the former Britannia barracks, which houses the Royal Norfolk Regiment's museum.

Other sights include:

- The Castle. It now houses a museum with exhibits on local archaeology, social and natural history, and an art gallery renowned for its famous collection of works of the Norwich school of painters.
- The Cathedral. Built from



Dr Graham Beales, keeper of the Sainsbury Centre, one of Norwich's finest buildings and home for a great art collection

stone brought from Normandy and shipped up the river to nearby Pull's Ferry. It was consecrated in 1278.

□ St Peter Mancroft. Situated near the market and City Hall, one of the largest parish churches in England.

□ The Assembly house, Theatre Street. Where the gentry of eighteenth and nineteenth century Norwich took tea, listened to music played by Liszt, and dined gracefully.

□ Bridewell Alley. A favourite area for tourists with its quaint old buildings and Mustard Shop, a reconstruction of an early 19th century grocer's shop, now selling an astonishingly varied selection of mustards and a museum on the history of one of the City's oldest industries.

□ Bridewell Museum. A four-

teenth century merchant's house and later a prison for tramps and beggars, this building has housed a museum of local industries since 1925 illustrating the economic life of the county and of Norwich. There is a gallery devoted to old farm implements, another room commemorates the Norwich weavers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; yet another illustrates the city's boot and shoe industry, with displays of tools and machines and a collection of shoes from Tudor to modern times.

□ Elm Hill. Another favourite with tourists, a quiet cobbled street of colour-washed buildings of interest in an area that saw much fighting during Kett's rebellion.

□ The Music House, King Street. The oldest dwelling in Norwich, dating to the 12th century.

□ The Sainsbury Centre. At the University of East Anglia, two miles from the city centre, a modern building, winner of architectural awards, which houses the Robert Sainsbury art collection.

CB

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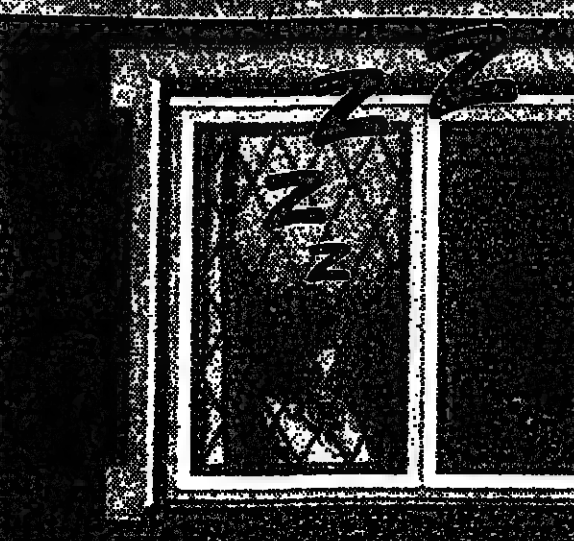
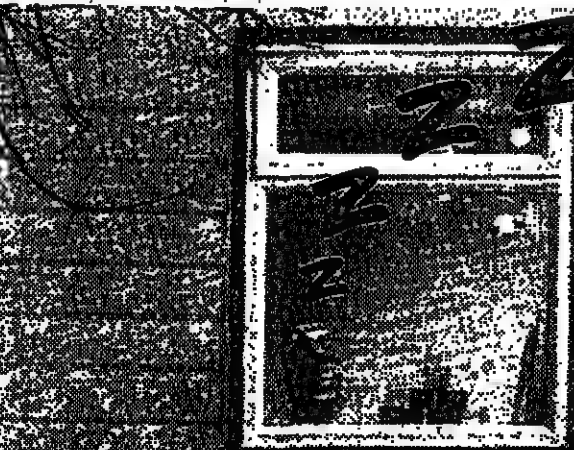
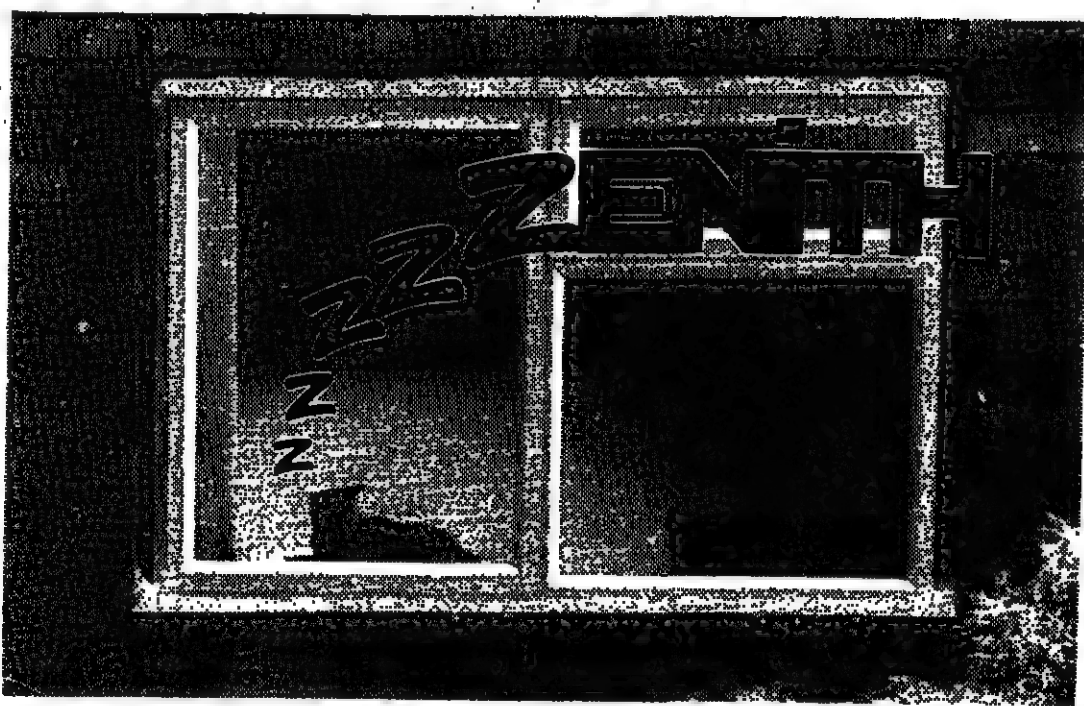
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## A lively centre for many industries

**Geoffrey Weston on  
the virtue of keeping  
business diverse**

One of the most striking aspects of Norwich is its overwhelming dominance as an urban centre in a huge land-mass. Its catchment area is therefore exceptionally large and the number and quality of its shops correspondingly high for a population of 120,000 (180,000 if peripheral villages are included). The need to be comparatively self-sufficient in every way has bred a wide variety of services, from hospitals to an international airport.

Norwich was once the second city of England in economic terms — a prosperity built on the wool trade from sheep raised in surrounding Norfolk farms. Immigrant weavers from the Low Countries gave it a second lease of life before the trade died in the nineteenth century, but even as early as the 1200s records indicate 130 trades. A diverse economy has been the key to the city's prosperity.

After wool, came leather, then shoe-making, as well as light engineering to cater for agricultural needs.

The biggest employer today is the Norwich Union Insurance Group, which has a staff of 3,700 at its headquarters in the city and more than 10,000 worldwide. Founded in 1792, its group assets today are £5,000m. Gurneys Bank, founded in Norwich in the 1770s, was one of a group of private banks that formed Barclays Bank in 1896.

### Big brewer

The city council and Norfolk County Council each employ about 2,000. Her Majesty's Stationery Office completed its move to the city in the late 1970s and now employs 1,500. Sedgwick (UK), the insurance underwriting firm, is a relative newcomer but now employs nearly 1,000.

The shoe industry has shrunk to about 3,000 (a third of its size

in the early 1970s), with Norvic, Mansfield and Van-Dal disappearing, but Start-Rite, Bally and Meadows surviving. So, too, has the beer industry, which rationalization and mergers have reduced to one major presence, the Norwich Brewery.

Boulton & Paul (Joinery) which is approaching its two-hundredth anniversary in 1992, is one of the largest joinery manufacturers in Europe with a labour force of 550. It is the market leader in timber windows, although the Norwich factory specializes in assembling patio doors, as well as windows.

Norwich has become one of the country's major manufacturing centres for aluminium windows and double-glazing units, led by Anglian Windows, which employs nearly 1,000 at six factories on the airport industrial estate and had a turnover of £87m last year. Bowater Zenith, started in 1969, a former employee of Anglian Windows in the back of a

greengrocer's shop, now turns over more than £20m a year and employs over 300.

May and Baker celebrates its 150th anniversary this year, but is a relative newcomer to Norwich, having arrived in 1957. Its payroll is now 870 and its production consists of agricultural and industrial chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Lawrence, Scott & Electromotors, another nineteenth-century firm, dominates the light-engineering sector. Formerly a leading manufacturer of heavy electrical machines, it now offers a wide range of products for the chemical, petrochemical, oil, marine and defence industries.

The Food industry remains strong, with J. and J. Colman, now part of Reckitt and Colman, the dominant and oldest firm. Founded as a mustard and flour-milling business in 1814, it is now the group's food and wine division, employing more than 1,500 with a £110m turnover. All its products are

derived from Norwich, with soft drinks (or, in the case of wine, bottled) accounting for 40 per cent of sales. Last month Colman launched a £20m redevelopment plan to rationalize its production and extend the number of products.

### Surviving daily

Rowntree Mackintosh, the other main food producer, employs a similar number in its confectionery plant. It was set up in the city in 1890.

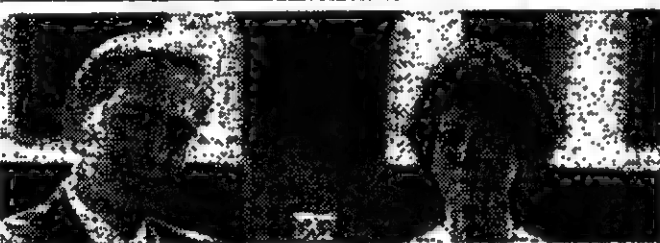
Printing is another old-established industry. Jarrold & Sons began printing and publishing in the 1770s, while the *Norwich Post* is said to have been the earliest provincial newspaper launched in Britain. The *Eastern Daily Press* centred in the city, is one of the few surviving provincial dailies.

Though Norwich is still comparatively prosperous — unemployment hovers at just over 10 per cent, about 2½ per cent below the national average

— it receives no special assistance from Whitehall. The council is worried that the number of job-seekers is high in local terms.

Small businesses are encouraged, through the Norwich Enterprise Agency Trust, which is sponsored by 25 leading employers and gives free advice to anyone about to start a business or already operating one. An information-technology centre offers training for up to 30 young people in computing, electronic office procedures and related subjects.

British "rail" promises to electrify the link to London by 1987, but much publicity is rightly given to the excellent domestic air service from Norwich airport and the daily link with the Continent. One "hope" the city fathers cherish is that with Amsterdam less than an hour's flight away, an economic revival will bring the biggest influx of business from the Low Lands since the arrival of the Huguenot weavers.



Patricia Hollis, Norwich council leader, and Mr Glover, the council's chief executive

## The academic-politician

One of Norwich's more prominent political and academic figures is Patricia Hollis who was born in a small Devon village. She remembers only her schoolteacher as a model to look up to. The childhood memory led to a degree at Cambridge and research at Oxford and in the US where she met her husband Martin.

Since 1967 she has been senior lecturer in nineteenth-century history at the University of East Anglia, where her husband is Professor of Philosophy. Politically motivated since her student days, she fought the 1974 and 1979 parliamentary elections for the Labour Party in the "unwinnable" Conservative seat at Yarnmouth. The problems and attractions of Norwich have drawn her increasingly into local politics. Having been chairman of both finance and housing committees on the city council, she took over as leader of the council last year.

Patricia Hollis sees Norwich's priorities in terms of improving communications without marring Norfolk's vital capacity to grow and in the need to balance month by month the fabric of this historic city's heritage with the demands of commercial development.

Before the end of this year, Norwich will have acquired a full complement of BBC radio and television, together with independent radio and television. Radio Broadland has won the independent franchise to complete the picture and will go on the air next autumn, joining BBC Radio Norfolk, which broadcasts some 50 hours of programmes a week.

Both television stations occupy buildings of architectural merit. The BBC is in an eighteenth-century house built by Thomas Ivory, while Anglia Television, which first went on the air in 1959, occupies two neighbouring buildings of strong nineteenth-century character — the Agricultural Hall, built in 1882, and Hardwick House, which started life as a bank in 1866 then served as the main post office for nearly a century.

Anglia, which celebrates its first 25 years next October, is one of the most successful of the independent companies, and its contribution to the costs of running Channel Four at £6.5m was the highest of the five regional companies last year. Its payroll in Norwich is more than 600.

## Putting it all in view

Plans are going ahead for an electronic news-gathering link with Chelmsford and Peterborough this year and with Luton and Northampton next year, which will have profound benefits, particularly for current affairs, and news coverage. Anglia's *raison d'être* is regional coverage to a population of 4.7 million — a following to which it is highly sensitive after criticism that it concentrated too much on Norwich itself. Programmes on East Anglia cover 7½ hours a day and outside networks two hours.

Anglia is a major contributor to the national network with its drama and its internationally acclaimed *Survival* series. Particularly successful have been the thriller series *Tales of the Unexpected* and the crime novels of P. D. James — *Death of an Expert Witness*, *Shroud*

for a Nightingale and Cover Her Face.

*Survival* is claimed to be television's most successful and longest-running wild-life series, first screened in 1961. The aim of the series has never changed — to promote better understanding of wild life and conservation and to entertain. More than 500 programmes have been shown in 109 countries, making it Britain's best-selling television programme. It has helped to boost overseas sales, which are worth some £2m-£3m.

The company's chairman is Lord Townsend of Raynham, whose inspiration lies behind farming programmes. Lord Aubrey Buxton, the Anglia Group's chief executive and a naturalist, is the brains behind the *Survival* series. Sir John Wolf, a film producer whose successes go back to *African Queen*, is head of drama, while Professor Glyn Daniel has controlled archaeological programmes. Over the next year there are plans to continue the Chief Inspector Dalgliesh series as well as more P. D. James and *Death of an Expert Witness*.

GW

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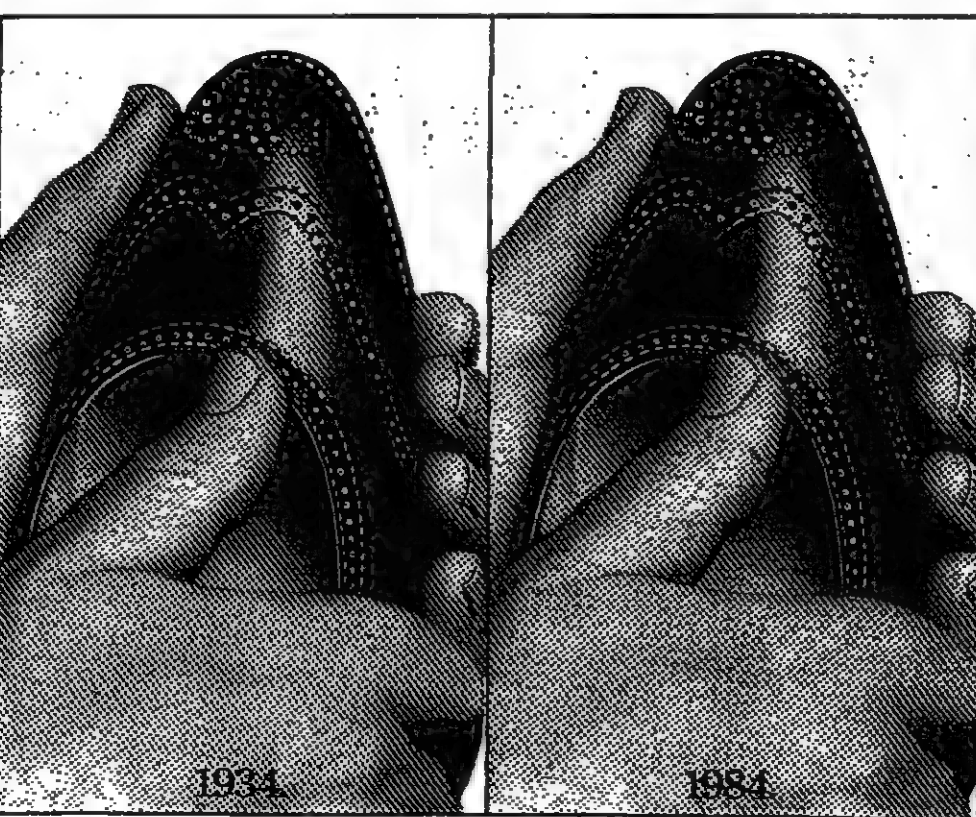
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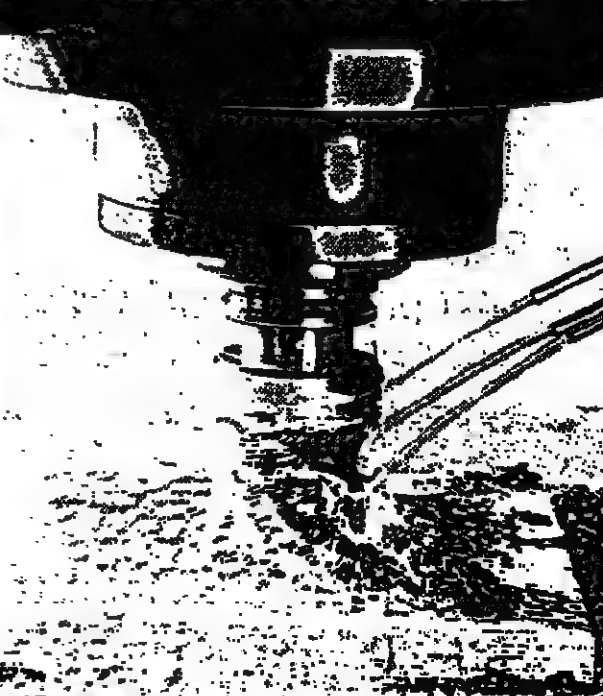
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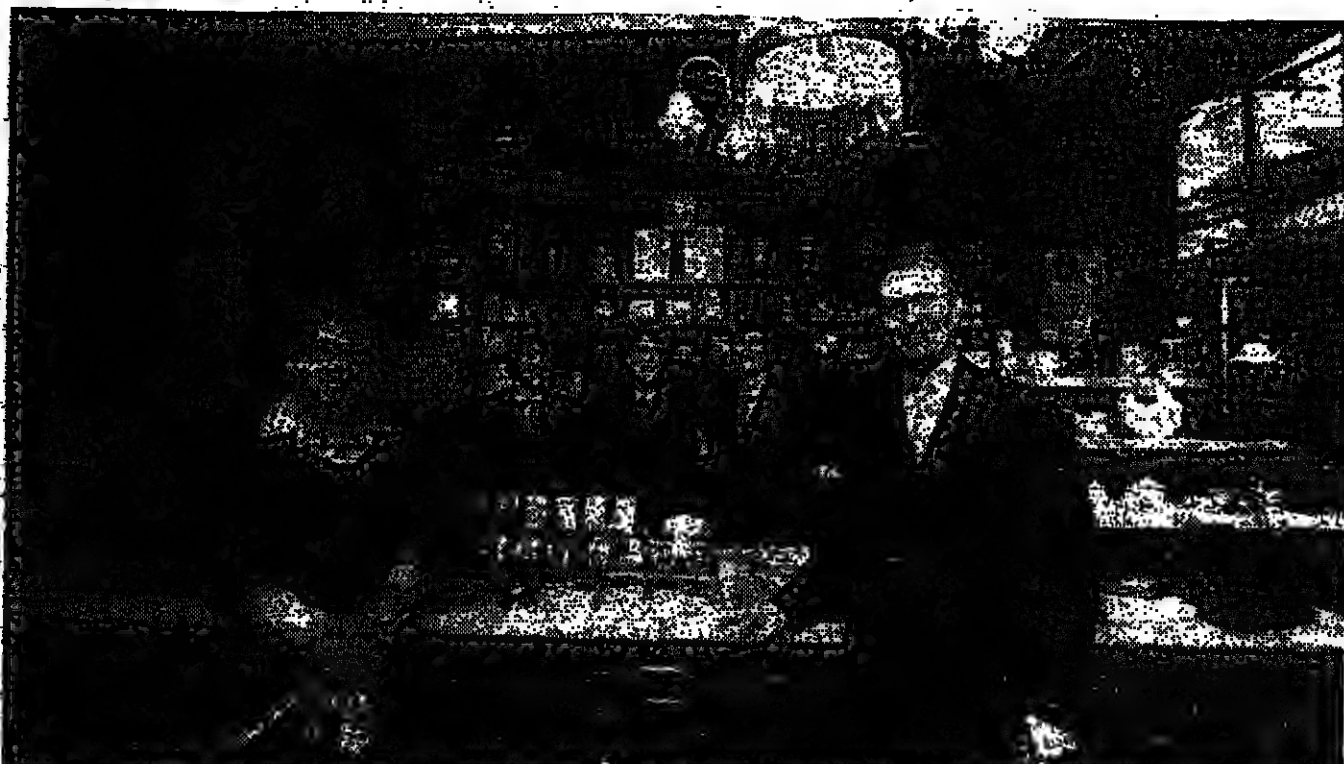
British Engineering at its best



## Still mustard on the plate

Mustard is perhaps Norwich's best-known product. The familiar yellow condiment in the equally-familiar yellow livery of J. and J. Colman is apparently popular only in powdered form in the English-speaking world. It was another Norwich mustard firm, Keen, Robinson and Belville (later bought out by Colman) that is believed to have given rise to the phrase "keen as mustard". Mustard seeds are milled like flour and offer prolific yields of up to two thousandfold in a season when planted.

One of the city's rare delights is The Mustard Shop, opened by Colman in 1973 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the partnership started by Jeremiah Colman and his nephew James. It stands in an eighteenth-century alley but has been restored in late nineteenth-century style. It houses a small museum and sells everything



Where style and service is all, the Mustard Shop in Bridewell Alley, with Don Hoffman, the manager, and some of his staff conceivably connected with mustard, as well as mustard itself in many forms. The Hotel Nelson in Norwich has gone a stage further. Throughout this month its restaurant is promoting "Mustard-in June", using a wide range of Colman's products in dishes specially devised by the chef. From the mustard-yellow menu diners may choose mushroom and French mustard soup or shrimps baked with lettuce and tomato in a sauce of whole-grain Meaux mustard and cream or eggs topped with smoked salmon, baked in double cream and a cutting hint of German mustard. There is a choice of four main courses. Smoked ham is offered with salad and strong ground mustard seed. Chive mustard is used in a cheese sauce over prawns, sole, mussels and scallops baked in a pastry case.

GW

## Sainsbury's gift: from primitive to Picasso

A remarkable collection and a matching gallery

The major cultural event of recent times in Norwich was the magnificent gift to the University of East Anglia of the art collection formed by Sir Robert and Lady Lisa Sainsbury. Matching it was the gift by their son David of the building to house it, designed by Foster Associates.

The collection is of international importance, but especially appealing because it represents the personal and amazingly catholic tastes of two people developed over 50 years, rather than a purely academic attempt to amass work of a limited or representative kind.

For more than 20 years it grew on a budget of only £1,000 a year and it says much for the Sainsbury's eye for quality that some of the items from that period could each fetch £250,000 on the open market today.

No single period, country or style dominates, although the collection is especially rich in "primitive" art - African tribal sculptures, traditional sculpture from the Pacific Islands, North American Indian and Eskimo objects in ivory and wood, as well as pre-Columbian art from Latin America. Antiques include Sumerian carvings, Egyptian falcons, Roman bronzes and

Greek sculptures. There are paintings from China and Japan, carved deities from India and Byzantine objects.

An impressive collection of twentieth-century European art includes works by Ap, Bacon, Degas, Epstein, Giacometti, Modigliani, Moore and Picasso. The displays gain much from inspired grouping of objects from totally different backgrounds: an early Cycladic jar of great beauty echoes a vessel by the outstanding modern potter Hans Coper.

The Sainsbury Centre houses the university's own collection of twentieth-century art, frequent special exhibitions and teaching and research facilities for the university's School of Fine Arts. The building itself, shaped rather like a rectangular aircraft hanger with glass-walled ends, has won international acclaim as one of the outstanding pieces of architecture of its period. The centre opened in 1978.

Live theatre takes place mainly in the Theatre Royal, built in the 1930s on the site of previous theatres dating back to the 1750s. Run by a trust, it enjoys great commercial success on a varied

repertoire that covers grand opera, modern drama, classical music, pantomime and ballet, all from visiting professionals.

The Maddermarket Theatre is professionally run for amateur productions of high standard. It is the home of the Norwich Players, a guild of actors founded in 1911 by Nugent Monck and occupies a building that started life in 1794 as a Roman Catholic chapel.

Monck was an inspired producer and the theatre's leading light for over 40 years. It was under his direction that the players found their present home, which was converted into an Elizabethan style theatre with a shortened apron stage in 1921, when it was formally opened by W. B. Yeats.

Like the Theatre Royal it is run by a trust, but its policy is not commercial, although it kept theatre alive in the city when the professional theatre was turned into a cinema.

The Maddermarket presents 15 plays a year to impressively large and loyal audiences, 40 per cent of the 324 seats being filled by season ticket

holders. Local grants come to £6,500. Many unemployed people drift to the Maddermarket, and nine took part poignantly in John Galsworthy's *Strife*, the story of a bitter industrial dispute, staged earlier this month.

The main musical event is the Norfolk and Norwich Triennial Festival of Music and the Arts, which is claimed to be the second oldest music festival in Britain, launched in 1824 by Richard Bacon, to raise money for a hospital.

It has been held ever since apart from breaks during the two world wars. Sir Henry Wood and Sir Thomas Beecham both had strong connections, and the present artistic director is Vernon Handley, associate conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Special new features next year will be a festival orchestra drawn from the best local talent and a series of literary evenings at the Maddermarket Theatre, led by Malcolm Bradbury, the novelist and academic from the University of East Anglia. The main art exhibitions will be devoted to surrealism and primitive art at the Sainsbury Centre and The Grand Tour at the Castle Museum, based on objects borrowed from Norfolk houses.

GW

## Some famous names... a brief look at some leading citizens



Richard, Peter and Antony Jarrold

the company of J. and J. Colman, although he is a non-executive director of the parent company Reckitt and Colman and Whitbread.

One of his main roles in Norwich is as chairman of Eastern Counties Newspapers, which publishes four dailies and 22 weeklies with a staff of 1,300, dominating newspaper coverage of East Anglia.

The name of Jarrold in Norwich is as well known and deep-rooted as that of Colman.

The Jarrold store still stands in the corner of the market place on the same site to which it moved in 1840. The family were shopkeepers, printers and publishers of Biblical tracts in Woodbridge, Suffolk, in the 1770s, moving to Norwich in 1823. John Jarrold (then the senior member of the family) visited Kodak in the US in 1948 and saw how cheaply 35mm film could be used for colour printing. As a result he pioneered the printing of postcards in Britain from colour photographs, which were also used in pictorial books.

Today the £30 business is run by his three sons - Peter, who is chairman, Richard, who runs the retail store and seven smaller shops in East Anglia with an office equipment business, and Anthony, who is managing director of Jarrold Colour Publications. Ninety per cent of the printing work is for outsiders.

Geoffrey Marshall is managing director of Bally Group (UK), former president of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce and now president of the Norwich Enterprise Agency Trust.

He believes the main achievement of the trust, which opened its doors two years ago as a job-creating exercise, lies in creating an atmosphere of cooperation between the

Labour-dominated city council and the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

They now talk together more openly and constructively about questions that affect the city's future, like the embryo Science Park at the university.

Although the initial appeal to 15 chosen sponsors of the trust was 100 per cent successful, he says that the aim is a much larger panel of advisers drawn from companies that did not offer financial support, to cover finance, marketing and computer technology. Some companies that had redundancy schemes apparently wanted to help as an act of social responsibility.

Bally Group (UK) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the well-known quality shoe manufacturer, based in Zurich.

GW

## A city for all seasons

Tourism brings in around £28m a year to Norwich. And this is achieved on an outlay on tourism promotion which is small compared with other tourist centres in what has become a highly competitive industry.

"We have achieved a lot with limited funds," says Christopher Binn, chairman of the Norwich Tourist Association. "We get £4,500 from the city and £5,000 from our commercial members. A healthy tourist industry can bring jobs and increased local wealth if the business community and the local authority are serious about grasping the very real opportunities."

It is no good Norwich thinking it can get away with price and get the results. We have to come to terms with it. If Norwich is serious about grasping the opportunities we must have a properly funded tourist agency and the association will be putting proposals to the city council later this year."

It is only in recent times that tourism has been effectively coordinated through the association.

It is estimated that half a million people a year visit the cathedral, 300,000 the museums, and 100,000 callers at the tourist information office.

With its strong historic links with the Dutch and Flemish weavers, it draws a lot of Dutch visitors, although many of the foreigners are second visitors, calling in after going to other areas.

One of Norwich's advantages to the tourist is that, unlike many other centres, it is not restricted to a particular season: its many attractions can be appreciated all the year.

There is believed to be considerable potential in attracting more conferences to the city, although it does not see itself developing in this respect to the extent of Harrogate or many seaside resorts. It can comfortably handle conferences of up to 500 people: the potential is in the smaller conferences with an attendance of 200-300.

Boating holiday makers on the Norfolk Broads account for an appreciable proportion of visitors: at the height of the holiday season there is heavy pressure on the city's only boat station and it is not unusual for boats to be moored three abreast along the riverside.

CB



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Norwich, which has more medieval buildings than any other European city, is about to embark on a five year programme in which a small team will survey the city's public and private buildings as part of the restoration programme for the city's historic sector.

It is a city which takes justifiable pride in its heritage of old buildings. Much of the city centre and the adjoining area has been designated by the city council into 14 conservation areas containing almost 1,000 listed buildings of architectural and historic interest.

Between two and three hundred of these are owned by the council whose planning, architecture and amenity responsibilities have been grouped into a Directorate of Planning and Environment with the maintenance and enhancement of the character of the city, together with the promotion of its balanced development - the production and encouragement of good architecture - the management and improvement of recreational, cultural and com-

munity facilities and activities as its wide brief.

Much of the city's charm and character is derived from its unique collection of medieval churches, together with other buildings of different periods and styles, in which there is a strong Dutch influence, its ancient street pattern, and the activity of its daily market, which has been in existence since Norman times.

Stand on almost any street corner in Norwich and at least three church towers or steeples are usually visible, such is its legacy of ecclesiastical buildings dominated by the cathedral, with its quiet cloisters, St Peter Mancroft near the bustling market and city hall, and the city's Roman Catholic cathedral.

Tucked away in its narrow

streets are interesting religious buildings of other denominations, such as the Unitarian octagonal church and the Old Meeting House situated down a narrow alley off Colegate.

According to legend, Norwich at one time had a church for every Sunday and a public house for every day of the year. Numbers have dwindled over the years but it retains a rich legacy of both. One of the oldest of its hostels is the quaint Adam and Eve, Bishopgate Street, which dates back to the eleventh century.

So far as its unsurpassed collection of churches are concerned, a crisis was reached in the 1960s when it was discovered that more than half the income of the diocese was being spent on maintaining buildings and less than a quarter on clergy stipends. An examination of the problem resulted in a radical scheme to reduce the numbers of churches in the city.

Norwich without its medieval churches was a prospect that could not be envisaged and the Friends of the Norwich

Churches was set up to retain churches threatened with demolition. To its lasting credit, the city council adopted an enlightened attitude and provided a solution to the problem: with the consent of the church authorities, the freeholds of churches no longer required for worship were taken over by the council which then leased them for management to the Norwich Historic Churches Trust, which endeavours to find acceptable alternative uses for them.

Its role is two-fold: to preserve the churches as historical

buildings and to restore them to a community use wherever possible.

Our job is to find a sympathetic secular use for the church, says the chairman of the Trust, Gordon Tisdley, a former Town Clerk of Norwich, now retired. "We like to find a use which is socially valuable, sympathetic to the history and tradition of the buildings and one which will involve people. Finally, we like it to produce an income from rent."

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## Pulling business on to the campus

How East Anglia University stimulates commercial and intellectual life

Two miles from the centre of Norwich on the south-facing slope in the Yare Valley, stands the University of East Anglia. It was one of a clutch of universities that sprang up in the wake of the Robbins report on the future of higher education, which recommended sitting away from large urban centres. Founded in 1961, it has now come of age. Set in 270 acres of beautiful parkland, it quickly became known for its concrete zigzags designed by Denys Lasdun, the consultant architect.

The university also incorporates the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, an important collection housed in an extraordinary building designed by Norman Foster and acclaimed as one of the architectural masterpieces of its age. It is celebrated as an expensive aircraft hangar, according to the point of view.

In its first 10 years, the university brought to Norwich 6,000 new people, 4,000 of them students, and international and intellectual dimensions on a scale that it had never previously experienced. It also brought two major national research institutions - the John Innes Institute and the Food Research Institute, both funded by the Agriculture and Food Research Council. The British Sugar Corporation Research laboratories and two medical

institutions are also on the campus.

The annual wages bill is £11.75m, while employees spend £8m in the region, a similar amount being spent by the students. The university is also one of the biggest taxpayers and the income it generates, close to £20m, is thought to have resulted in 11,000 to 12,000 more jobs.

Studies are based on interdisciplinary schools rather than separate faculties. An important milestone was the School of Environmental Sciences, set up in 1968 and the earliest degree course of its kind in Britain. It cuts across more traditional boundaries of geology, geography, town planning, biology and chemistry. Studies embrace the marine environment, and a climatic research unit is applied to the needs of local farming.

The School of English and American Studies has long been renowned for its literary production, originally stemming from the time when Angus Wilson held the Chair and now continued by his successor Malcolm Bradbury, the influential author of *The History Man* who set up Britain's first MA degree in creative writing. One result was that in the Book Marketing Council's list of 20 Best of Young British Novelists in 1983, six were UEA graduates.

This school and the history school will certainly be safeguarded in the face of cuts enforced by the University Grants Committee in 1981. In 1980 arts, social sciences and sciences all carried roughly equal weight in the university. Today only science studies have maintained their former level of priority.

Two years ago Anglia Television funded a new Chair of

Electronic Systems Engineering, and the Government's drive to promote studies related to industry has given new emphasis to the School of Computing Studies and Accountancy. Krish Bhaswar, Professor of Accounting and Finance, has won an important role as guru of the motor industry since his computer projections of its prospects.

Great interest has recently been focussed on a Science in which the university can offer the most specialized knowledge.

The space is now available, and discussions have already taken place with the city and county councils, the Norwich Chamber of Commerce and other advisers. The concept, already tried successfully at Cambridge and other univer-

sities, is to encourage the staff to market their ideas and to invite outside firms to set up in the Science Park, rather than the city.

The mutual benefits to research and business can already be seen. The research institutes within the university already constitute an embryo science park, and in 1982 two young graduates and a lecturer set up a consultancy housed in the university on a commercial basis to service Norfolk industries. Synergy now employs 16, and the lecturer involved, Trevor Wood Harper, has learnt more about his subject.

Two other firms have taken the same path - Oasis Electronics, which specializes in electronic products, and Anglia Technology, which supplies scientific and engineering equipment as teaching aids.

GW

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## THE ARTS

Dance  
Van Manen proves  
no misogynistDutch National Ballet  
Coliseum

Hans van Manen's ballets derive their drama simply from putting the dancers in an unequal situation. Who needs plots when people are so interesting?

In a way that generalization is true even of a solo such as *Portrait*, which is performed on the Dutch National Ballet's programme at the Coliseum this week by a guest dancer, Pauline Daniels. She is actually not alone on the stage, since the lighting is provided by a portable spotlight wielded by the company's videomaster, Henk van Dijk. But his presence, dimly sensed, merely accentuates her loneliness.

Van Manen makes her reveal the strengths and fears of her body: the immensely powerful muscles in her thighs, the marvellous control of the most abandoned or minute movements, but at the same time you see the tension and the effort of maintaining it. She is dressed only in a bikini, but it is an emotional nakedness that the dance shows, the struggle of a woman with her body.

That dance closes the first half, performed entirely to piano music, ably played on Monday by Paul Patton, seated at the side of the stage or even, in the *Sade Trois Gosselennes*, being pushed around the stage in pursuit of the two soloists by three of their colleagues.

The only piece in that half which has been seen previously in London is *Sarcasms* (music by Prokofiev), in which Rachel Beaujean and Chint Farha repeat the success they scored at a Sadler's Wells gala. They show a man and woman, drawn to each other but both obliged to try to put the other down. He is full of cocky swagger, she has a nice line in cool, smiling contempt, but it is made clear that neither is as confident as he or she pretends.

Farha has a central role also in two linked pieces, *Pose* and *Exposed* (to five Debussy Etudes plus his *Morceau de Concours* No. 6 and *Berceuse héroïque*). In the first, he is confronted by a dozen high-heeled women, whose polished detachment defeats his rough assertiveness. The pundit who accused Van Manen in print last week of misogyny seems very wide of the mark: few choreographers have done more to assert the strength of liberated women.

That female strength enables them, in the following dance, to overcome an imbalance of numbers that looks to be to their disadvantage. In group settings, Van Manen is not afraid of incorporating unusually direct gestures to make his point clear: the men in *Exposed* grasp their crotches with an aching concern, the woman in *Sarcasms* uses a similar gesture to her partner — a proprietary claim that he interprets as humiliation.

Living to fight another day: *Situation* as powerfully cast as its premiere 14 years ago

Equally, the choreography makes use of more subtle gestures from everyday life, the amusement with which one woman after another turns her face away from Farha as he hopes to dazzle them into submission in *Exposed*. Both sexes manifest a group loyalty, but the women's is demonstrated as more

harmonious and deeper than the men's.

The company (judging from the group of 30 or so who are in London this week and the larger casts I saw recently in Amsterdam) is particularly strong at present in dancers who come over as pronounced individuals while playing as a true

ensemble. That allows them to present one of Van Manen's older works, *Situation*, as powerfully as the original cast we saw with Netherlands Dance Theatre 14 years ago.

In Jean-Paul Vroom's formal but exposing decor, to a selection of harsh everyday sounds, *Situation*

puts five couples in turn into a private confrontation. There are no winners in this game, but all the contestants will live to fight another day. It is tempting, but unfair, to pick out individuals; their personal achievements add up to a joint success.

John Percival

## Holland Festival

## Oppressive mood brilliantly conjured

Is the Holland Festival quite what it used to be? There are still bags full of interesting, risk-taking, 'zany' events, but they seem 'bundled' together without the skilful balance and planning of the past that used to mark former festivals. The organization seems unconcerned about its international profile — the multilingual programme books have disappeared, leaving the visitor to struggle helplessly with the native language, and a certain coolness of relationship between the different partners in the enterprise may be deduced from the fact that the festival's press office persuaded me not to attend the new production of *Costume* at the Netherlands Opera (of which reports had indeed been very poor) and to spend the time at more festival concerts.

Still, I am glad I took the advice, since on the night *Cost* opened there was a quite superlative double bill of Stravinsky's *The Soldier's Tale* (in Dutch) and Schoenberg's *Pierrot Lunaire*, staged at the old Theatre Carré by the Schoenberg Ensemble directed by Reinbert de Leeuw. De Leeuw's recent series of Schoenberg performances and recordings (he was at Edinburgh last summer, and Philips are now releasing the recordings originally on Holland's domestic Harlekin label) have been a superb achievement, and it was clear from this evening that he works with a young, responsive group of players who are absolutely in tune with his aims.

The *Soldier's Tale* was presented on a stage that thrust far out into the auditorium (where the narrator resided, apart from the occasional visit to the stage) at the front of which seven little cut-outs in the floor housed the musicians. The playing was sharp and biting; the staging (which featured one of Holland's most famous comedians, John Kraaijkamp, as the Devil) was economical and terse. Leon King's choreography, including an exquisite dance for the princess, soldier and violin, matched the score perfectly. But it was the *Pierrot Lunaire* that lifted the evening right out of the ordinary. De Leeuw chose to work with an actress, not a singer, for the speechless, and Barbara Sukowa (Lola in Fassbinder's film) was an electrifying, diminutive, fragile but forceful presence on stage. With a minimum of movement but a maximum of intense gesture, he conjured up the oppressive mood of the settings quite brilliantly. Her voice was thin, razor-sharp but infinitely expressive in its whines, squeals and glissandi.

The playing, under De Leeuw's remarkably sensual, almost evening-dinner, was volupitous and completely coherent: the so-forth disjunct, unintelligible lines moved as one. There were more typically way-out Holland Festival adventures at a Netherlands Wind Ensemble concert the previous night in Utrecht. This year's featured *Springer*, is Henry Brant, a Canadian follower of George Antheil who was born in 1913, but has received little recognition except on the American West Coast, where his brand of minimalism has found some favour. On the evidence of the seven pieces in this concert, Brant — a tiny, black-clad, goate-like figure who conducted all his own pieces with a sweeping incisive beat — is an utterly individual talent. Like Ives, he uses fragments of popular music, and he spaces his performers widely around the auditorium. Typical was *Dialogue in the Jungle* for a brilliant scat soprano (Amy Synder) screech-

ing around the ledger lines in a gallery while wind and brass choirs fought it out on the ground. Sometimes the musical content sounds thin or random, but then a piece like *Signs and Alarms*, with its complex written-out solos for trumpet and trombone, persuades one otherwise. In the second half of this long evening Lucas Vis conducted an enlarged ensemble in Louis Andriessen's *De Snelheid*, recently performed in San Francisco: raucous, repetitive, minimalist at its most hypnotic, with relentless percussion beats and busy figurations suddenly finding a focus in massive, unanimous chords and silences. The third concert was far more popular in content, but no less revelatory in its way. The Concertgebouw Orchestra has been making some very unusual records of Mozart symphonies recently with Nikolaus Harnoncourt — better known for his work with the Vienna Concertus Musicus — and he conducted their annual festival concert in the massive RAI exhibition hall

with a suitably light-hearted gallery while wind and brass choirs fought it out on the ground. Sometimes the musical content sounds thin or random, but then a piece like *Signs and Alarms*, with its complex written-out solos for trumpet and trombone, persuades one otherwise. In the second half of this long evening Lucas Vis conducted an enlarged ensemble in Louis Andriessen's *De Snelheid*, recently performed in San Francisco: raucous, repetitive, minimalist at its most hypnotic, with relentless percussion beats and busy figurations suddenly finding a focus in massive, unanimous chords and silences. The third concert was far more popular in content, but no less revelatory in its way. The Concertgebouw Orchestra has been making some very unusual records of Mozart symphonies recently with Nikolaus Harnoncourt — better known for his work with the Vienna Concertus Musicus — and he conducted their annual festival concert in the massive RAI exhibition hall

Nicholas Kenyon

## Aldeburgh Festival

CBSO/Rattle  
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During this final week of the Aldeburgh Festival there is some predictable new and recent music: a Robin Holloway piece for Peter Pears's birthday, an early Holst/exhumation and a String Quintet by Imogen Holst, so long a pillar of the festival, who died this year. But the featured contemporary figure is quite unexpected: Toru Takemitsu, who enjoyed a certain vogue here some years ago but has since been little heard.

On Monday the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra under Sir Simon Rattle introduced his magical, sensuous, multi-coloured orchestral piece *A Flock Descends into the Pentagonal Garden*. It was

written in 1977 for San Francisco, has been recorded and was quite recently broadcast. Rattle's account was meticulously poetic, making almost as much of the silences as of the music. Takemitsu is a famous composer of film music — Aldeburgh is showing four of the films during the festival — and his technique in *A Flock Descends* is almost cinematic: an atmosphere is established, intensified, and then the vision fades and a new one succeeds. One can follow the use of the pentagonal scales, but the problem for the Western ear is the almost total lack of form and development. Takemitsu said, in a discussion with Patrick Carnegie the previous day, that his first excitement in Western music had come from looking at scores by Messiaen (or, in his own telegraphic words, "Messiaen pieces:

"Wow!"), and there is indeed much of his block-like juxtaposition of ideas in the scores — as well, in *A Flock Descends*, as a tendency to Messiaen-like added chords. In the previous evening's concert by the London Sinfonietta, conducted by Oliver Knussen (to whose enthusiasm we presumably owe Takemitsu's presence in Aldeburgh) a rather different character emerged. Last time the Sinfonietta played Takemitsu it was to follow Elliott Carter, and the relationship was unproductive. Here he was sensitively surrounded by his own kind of sound-world: Debussy (*The Chansons de Bilitis* with flutes, celesta and harp, Nancy Evans the speaker), a spiky little Japanese essay by Jo Kondo, and a new work, *The Shorelines of Certainty*, by Jonathan Lloyd, an intriguingly lopsided

piece which deserves more comment. Even so, I found Takemitsu's *Rain Spell* for five instruments excessively preoccupied by the occasional loveliness of its effects, and like its companion *Rain Coming*, it eventually dampened the spirits. Better was *Voices* for solo flute, its breathings and noises splendidly done by Sebastian Bell. But far tougher and more interesting was the very recent *Orion* for cello and piano: here, the achingly slow pace and whining microtones of the cello were kept in check by a harmonic framework which was quite intelligible, almost traditional. The climaxes never came where one expected, but the whole — in a superb performance by Alexander Baile and Julius Jacobson — had a tensile strength that kept attention stretched to the end.

Nicholas Kenyon

## Theatre

## Treacherous dramatic subject

Silver Lady  
Birmingham Rep

Ivy Benson, who rose from a poor childhood in Leeds and became a leading actress, is the star of the Birmingham Rep's production of *Silver Lady*. She plays the character of Vi Sprightly with such lank hair, costume and attitude that Vi appears to have been processed out of a clothes dryer before its cycle was finished.

Staged by Peter Farago at vast expense, Miss Aukin's epic biography founders on, apparently for hours, as if trying to clarify what it wants to say. So Ivy fought herself and her girls

through to success in a man's world, but kept losing them at the altar. So her career-mindedness cost her two broken marriages, yet she confesses at the end that the right man might have come along. So, like Mr Chips and his thousand "sons", she speaks of all the children she has had, and all of them girls; but she has contacts at the London Clinic when pregnancy threatens them. She knows the exultation of the performer's platform but success becomes a dangerously fast carousel she cannot safely get off. Above all, you never discover what she wants; the success drive remains as much a mystery however close you approach.

Huge trucks and revolves by the Rep's head of design, Geoffrey Scott, bring on rehearsal platforms and communal dressing rooms where the

girls lark about and grouse. Deirdre Clancy supplies a seemingly endless succession of captivating evening dresses in immaculate period. Polly Hemmings retains a marvellous gritty imperiousness through pages and pages that reflect on the subject without ever lighting it up.

The girls develop independent characters — Tara Soppel as the boyish blonde taking to drink over twenty years, Suzanna Groul the susceptible beauty, the elegant Donna Champion as a stupidly implausible klutz and the massively obstinate Kate Edgar while coming together for a ravishing close-harmony or taking up their instruments for a rousingly professional set that saves the evening from a flat conclusion.

Anthony Masters

A Mad World My  
Masters  
Stratford East

The centenary of the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, is just going to have to be saluted for its own sake, as there is not a great deal to celebrate in the anniversary production. The one hundred candles do not burn brightly through *A Mad World My Masters*, though not because Barrie Keeffe's neo-Jacobean comedy creaks. Its tale of the working (or, in this case, mostly non-working) class crookedly Sprightly family taking on a corrupt millionaire seems as full of inspired lunacy as when it was premiered in 1977, and topical references have been freshened with relish.

A news-report/striptease originally performed by an imitation Angela Rippon is now a political speech with clothes flying by a pseudo Mrs Thatcher, and the most uproarious moment of the production comes when Janette Legge lectures in a perfectly tied neckscarf, compositely held handbag, and nothing else between neck and waist. One reason Miss Legge's shiny bright impersonations of Mrs Thatcher and, later, Queen Elizabeth are so amusing is that she plays her character of Vi Sprightly with such lank hair, costume and attitude that Vi appears to have been processed out of a clothes dryer before its cycle was finished.

The millionaire with a penchant for young girls has been updated to a big wheel on the Dockland Redevelopment Board, which ties in nicely with the Sprightly's abortive fiddle on the docks. Trevor Martin, with a wonderful voice like fog rolling in, acts him with uncouthness and randy vigour. Imelda Staunton is cuddly and earnest as his social-worker daughter, and Michael Graham

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It was a grim evening that Kurt Sanderling had planned for us on Monday: two big E minor pieces, Brahms's Fourth Symphony and Prokofiev's Sinfonia Concertante, for cello and orchestra, with no light relief except in the little thing by Casals that Lynn Harrell played with rapt beauty and charm as an encore. Unfortunately he had not been in such good form in the concert, which needs outstanding playing if one is to be at all glad to be hearing it. Too many scoops from beneath the note mis-shaped the mel-

The British Chamber Orchestra have entered a highly competitive arena. Their aim is to present little-known works in which talented soloists will act as advocates. The American flautist Katherine Kemler dominated the initial concert, appearing in three works. Charles Griffes's *Poem* (1918) was the least familiar, and its lyrically impressionistic style made attractive listening. Orchestral playing, however, was variable. Violin parts were often roughly handled, with weak intonation, and the conductor Thomas Hartmann failed to accomplish a unifying balance of sound.

The Soviet Emigré Orchestra's concert was arranged by the Andrei Sakharov Fund, hence a highly sympathetic audience. A small string ensemble, they were heard in a predominantly popular programme, Shostakovich's quasi-

Concert

attack was needed on music so inclined to ramble. The symphony was a lot happier, if that is quite the word. This was a characteristically furious performance from Mr Sanderling, full of grating chords, driving rhythms, half-formed ideas and raw contrasts of tempo and sonority. The effect was, needless to say, distinctly crude, but Mr Sanderling did it with such authority, and with such a lack of self-dramatizing, that the achievement was not crude in the least. It was a dismemberment carried out with perfect cold savagery, revealing not a serene work of art but a struggle of conflicting possibilities and tentatives towards such a work.

In support of his case Mr Sanderling made pointed use of the transition in the slow movement that takes the big tune up from cellos to violas to violins. As it moved, so it became less secure, the notes increasingly flickering with vibrato. And in the finale the more stable melodic sections were similarly given a dash of neurosis by having them torn into jagged phrases thrusting alternately up and down.

All this made Brahms sound uncommonly like Elgar, to whose music the Philharmonia — who respond searfully to Mr Sanderling — might well point him for future engagements.

Paul Griffiths

## London debuts

Hard to  
compete

autobiographical Sinfonietta being the exception. This last work had a poignant relevance, though consistent mellowness of tone acted against its angular aspects. Some lapses from the violins were a momentary distraction in Mozart's *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*, which opened the evening, and, though Tchaikovsky's *Serenade* in C was not entirely accurate, its finale was crisp and articulate. The group features many players of a high calibre, who contribute much to

the overall richness and refinement of sound.

In quite a different idiom, *Strings Attached* perhaps does not belong in the conventional concert hall. Consisting of a string quartet supplemented by bass and drums, they use amplified sound, which on this occasion proved a little too much for a small hall. Trendy arrangements of Bach were unappealing, and it was the jazz-style numbers that best fitted the scope of the band. Sue Lynn's violin playing was very winning, and in Pete Kirby's setting of Ellington's "In a Sentimental Mood" the instrumental combination worked at its best. The audience greeted the music with real enthusiasm, though this was partly due to their relief on hearing familiar noises in an often forbidding setting.

James

Methuen-Campbell

Television  
Singular  
champion

Wimbledon is bearing down upon us and, for those who cannot wait, there were two tasters last night — from Thames, with Perry, and BBC2, with The Women of Wimbledon. Thames I judged to be the winner.

There was a straightforward documentary celebrating the extraordinary Fred Perry: world table tennis champion at 17 in 1929, three times Wimbledon winner, three times winner of the US Open, and winner of the French and Australian Opens. He was also a member, with Bunny Austin, Pat Hughes and Harry Lee, of the team which won the Davis Cup for Britain in 1933 from the French, who were getting rather proprietary after taking it for six successive years.

We lament, of course, that he was the last Englishman to win the Wimbledon title. But there he was, hale and hearty at 75, telling us how he did it and how the All-England Club appeared not to like it much.

He admitted he was a man who did not let things go, and stayed angry for some time once he started, but he seemed to have cause on the occasion of his first Wimbledon win. He overheard a committee member telling Jack Crawford, his Australian opponent, that the best man did not always win, and found his presentation tie just draped over his seat.

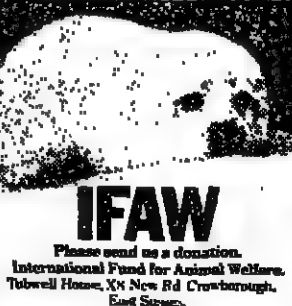
He got his apology and approbation when he repeated his triumph twice. He also, when he decided to turn professional, was offered inducements from the All-England Club not to do so which were, recalled Pat Hughes, a disgrace and outside the rules. Perry refused, became a professional, and was banned from amateur courts.

Now, of course, he is immortalized at Wimbledon in bronze. All presumably is forgiven, if not forgotten. He went on to a lucrative international professional career. He remembered with humour, and claimed to be the first Englishman who hated to lose, which is undoubtedly questionable: in the tennis world he was probably the first to admit it. A good programme, by Phil King.

BBC2's effort was a strange affair, starting with a costumed re-enactment of the first women's final in 1884 between the Harrow sisters Maud and Lillian Watson, with Peter Ustinov and Lisa Goddard playing two people in the crowd. Halfway through it switched to Virginia Wade, who served a large number of clichés. One wondered about this perverse shift in direction. The answer may lie in the fact that it was produced in association with Trans-World International, who carry a big clout in sport.

Dennis Hackett

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Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Summer sale by the Government Broker

Bankers are not as other men. For them, the month of June ends today. And surprisingly, June will go out like a lion in terms of funding the Chancellor's borrowing requirement, after slumbering like a lamb for most of the four weeks.

If, as the market believes, a last-minute burst of activity has pushed sales of debt up to £1 billion or more, after a poor showing in May, then the Bank of England will be much relieved. Yesterday's income and spending figures showed the public sector had rattled up a £3.62 billion borrowing requirement in the first two months of the year - either excessive, or far more seasonally skewed than usual.

The Bank and the Treasury will be anxious to keep up as far as possible with this hectic pace, for if they do not, they will find themselves trying to borrow just at the time when they are trying to tap the institutions' cash flow in another form to take up the big autumn privatization programme.

After the authorities' success on Monday in selling out the long tablet of Treasury 11½ per cent 2001-04, the Government Broker delved deep into his portfolio of available stocks and came up with some surprising offerings. In the course of yesterday, he sold out of his short "tranche", Treasury 10 per cent, 1987, then liquidated the rum of his medium tablet, Exchequer 10½ per cent, 1995. Finally, and with something of a swagger, the authorities revealed that the specialist low coupon issue, Treasury 3 per cent 1987, a line of which was created in early April, had also been gobbled up.

As ever, the cynics were in full, even exuberant, voice. They noted the proximity of the sales to make-up day - that is, today - and pointed out the change in stock selling prices in the last week or so.

The Government Broker cut his price on the 01/04 tablet by two points. The '87 issue went at 96¼, after the Broker had refused bids at 96½ on the first day of the tablet's life, plainly looking for a higher offer. These prices suggest a rush to sell.

There are sound fundamental reasons why the authorities should be keen to offer stock in a hurry. Banking June saw redemptions of two huge stocks - Exchequer 14 per cent 1984 and Treasury 3 per cent 1984 - which together totalled, in gross terms, approaching £2½ billion. If 30 per cent of these stocks was still held by the market at the date of redemption, then even the Broker's efforts at the end of the month may not have been sufficient to prevent these redemptions boosting the monetary aggregates.

Even if the authorities have succeeded in selling, as some suggest, about £1½ billion in banking June, only that portion of sales taken up by the non-bank private sector counts as funding in terms of £M3 at a. The banks were thought to be aggressive buyers of stock yesterday.

To some extent, however, these caveats pale beside the gilt-edged market's general sense of relief that the authorities are selling stock again. A rise on the day yesterday of ¼ point in shorts and about ½ point in longs fails to convey the change in atmosphere in the market. Suddenly some traders are talking about an early end to the miners strike a sign more of optimism than political insight.

Other, less sanguine operators, are wondering what kind of funding package is now being put together. A low coupon, private client stock was the leading option

last night, with perhaps a high coupon, corporate treasurer-type bond as the second favourite. But overall the market was happy to contemplate the future - and think that it worked.

## Barratt looks to its image

The share price of Barratt Developments quivered only marginally - down 2p at 90p - after Monday's "World in Action" programme which alleged that first-time buyers had been pressurized into buying Barratt starter homes they could then not resell.

This is not to belittle the power of television. Advance warnings about the programme meant the news had been discounted. But the effects of the adverse publicity on future Barratt sales and hence profits are another matter.

The task ahead of Barratt, which labelled the programme unbalanced, unfair and lacking impartiality, is twofold. First, it will have to try to use its famed marketing skills to counteract the allegations and keep selling the product, which will be much harder to move than before. Secondly, it will have to bolster the confidence of shareholders who have seen shares slump from a 1983 high of 280p to a low this year of 86p.

This task is already in hand. Today Barratt's stockbroker Cazenove will play host at a meeting between the company and 40 of its largest English institutional shareholders, holding 250,000 or more shares, to reassure them that the company is confident it can tackle the future.

Shareholders will want to know what marketing strategy Barratt intends to adopt and what estimates it can make of next year's sales. The City is already expecting sales this year to the end of this month to slump to 13,000 units against 18,000, and pretax profits to fall to £38m against £50.5m. Last year's "World in Action" programme, attacking timber frame housing, did much of the damage. Overall, housing completions are expected to rise to 216,000 in 1984 against 177 in 1982. Barratt's share, as market leader, has already tumbled.

Estimates for Barratt's own profits next year are all over the place, but range as low as £20m and, from the more optimistic, as high as £42m. At the lower end of the range the dividend increase must be in doubt. The company policy is for the dividend to rise in line with inflation.

Barratt must already have a clue to next year by the number of house purchases cancelled after the programme. Shareholders might also want to know in detail the results of the Marplan survey commissioned by Barratt, which showed a high degree of satisfaction among Barratt owners, and whether the survey gave any pointers to strategy in terms of changing the product mix away from the all-in white goods and carpets package, back to the no frills.

The housing market as a whole is losing buoyancy and starts an new lagging. Finally, if Barratt has gone ex-growth, shareholders, who slumped up only 18 months ago for a £46m rights issue, may well ask what the company has become. The prospective yield, assuming a final dividend increase in line with the interim, is a handsome 13 per cent. But where does the ever-inventive Sir Lawrie Barratt go from here?

# Enterprise goes to market in cut-price £392m sell-off

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government yesterday shrugged off the recent weakness of the stock market and pressed ahead with the planned flotation of Enterprise Oil, putting a minimum value on the business of £392m.

This is some way below most market estimates, which until the last few days at least had valued Enterprise, a new company set up to take over the North Sea oil assets of the state-owned British Gas Corporation, at anything from £400m to £475m. The sharp slide in share values during the last few weeks, particularly in the oil sector, has left the Government with the awkward choice of either postponing the issue or settling for lower proceeds.

Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, confirmed in the Commons yesterday that the sale was going ahead, with 212 million shares being offered to investors at a minimum tender price of 185p. Apart from the single "golden share" which the Government is to retain until 1988 as a protection against unwanted foreign takeover, the entire share capital is, as

expected, being sold in one go. Prospectuses will be published later this week, with the closing date for applications set for next Wednesday.

By opting for what was generally seen, in the City last night as a conservative minimum tender price, the Government could still get closer to its original £425m sale target if enough investors submit tenders above the minimum level, or if the market in general recovers.

The issue was underwritten on Monday by Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank which has advised the Government on the privatization of Enterprise from the outset, and three other leading banks: Schroders, Morgan Grenfell and S. G. Warburg. Sub-underwriting by City institutions was successfully completed yesterday.

The prospectus shows that Enterprise is forecasting pretax profits of £115m and net income after tax of £47m. At the minimum tender price of 185p a share produces a yield of



Graham Hearne, Enterprise's chief executive, is being paid £90,000 a year.

5.41 per cent at the minimum tender price.

Production for Enterprise's proven North Sea fields is projected to rise from 24,410 barrels a day last year to a peak of 43,860 bpd in 1985, before starting to decline. The prospectus confirms that likely oil production from one of its key fields, North West Hutton, has

been downgraded. Total estimated reserves in the field have also been downgraded from 280 million to 130 million barrels.

Enterprise's directors say the company has further oil and gas discoveries in the exploration acreage inherited from British Gas, four of which could be developed in the next 10 years. This could add between 20 million and 80 million barrels of oil to existing commercial reserves of 117 million barrels.

The prospectus also confirms that Enterprise has no real debt, and £80m of cash to help pursue plans for expansion in the North Sea and overseas. It discloses that Mr Graham Hearne, the chief executive, is being paid £90,000 a year, and three other directors £60,000 a year. A share option scheme for senior executives is planned.

Mr John MacArthur, a director of Kleinwort Benson, dismissed the recent suggestion by the Public Accounts Committee that shares in privatized companies should be sold in a series of tranches, like a gilt-edged stock, as unrealistic.

## French buy Minster interests

By Jeremy Warner

Minster Assurance is selling all its insurance and banking interests to the French-owned Group des Assurances Nationales (GAN), the State-owned French life insurance concern for £65.6m in cash, ending months of stock market speculation concerning the company's future.

The deal is, in effect, a disguised takeover bid, since it is intended that the money - worth 153p a share - will be handed back to shareholders once a suitable scheme for doing so is devised.

Shareholders will also receive shares in a new company which will hold the substantial oil exploration interests that Minster currently owns in the North Sea. This company, which will be quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, will be given a cash injection of £5m to fund exploration and development before it is floated off on its own.

Both parties in the transaction stressed, yesterday that talks on the detailed method and terms for its implementation were still at an early stage and that it could take some months to put the scheme together.

GAN has held 40 per cent stake in Minster Insurance, the main trading arm of Minster Assets, accounting for about 69 per cent of the group's profits last year, since 1976 and has injected new capital into the business since. As part of the original 1976 agreement, GAN was given pre-emptive rights to acquire the rest of Minster Insurance if there was a change of control in the parent company.

But yesterday's agreement allows the French company to buy Minster's substantial Lloyd's underwriting agency business and Minster Trust, a small banking operation, in addition to the 60 per cent it does not already own in Minster Insurance.

# Argentina to revive talks

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Argentina has agreed to send a "technical mission" to Washington this week to revive stalled negotiations with the International Monetary Fund in an attempt to defuse growing international criticism of its hardline stance on debt repayments.

Disclosure of the mission by aides to Senator Bernardo Grinspun, Argentina's economic minister, coincided with an announcement in Washington that US regulators will require commercial banks to adopt tougher accounting procedures on overdue Argentine loans.

The move by bank regulators, following a decision by the US Treasury not to extend the

deadline on \$300 million (£218m) loan for Argentina, was regarded as an important signal from Washington to Latin American nations holding a "debtors' summit" in Colombia this week.

The US wants to head off militant proposals by other debtor nations by demonstrating that Argentina will not be let off lightly if it persists in defying IMF demands for economic austerity measures. Treasury sources said.

The new accounting procedures, endorsed by regulators over the weekend, would require a number of large banks with loans outstanding to Argentina to report sharply lower profits

for the third quarter and beyond.

Wall Street analysts responded favourably to the new ruling, saying it would help banks restore integrity to accounting procedures and calm public fears over the health of the banking system.

Meanwhile, officials at the Argentine Embassy in Washington sought to reassure the banking community yesterday by issuing a statement noting that talks are continuing with commercial bank creditors, to find ways to pay enough interest by June 30 to keep Argentine loans off the problems list.

A prayer for deliverance Page 21

## US banks trim to aid debt package

From Nick Gilbert, New York

The leading American banks are preparing to inject a dose of realism into the method used for accounting for Argentine debt.

As a result, their half-yearly results will be hit by the long-awaited cuts in earnings, been avoided, with a combination of cosmetic arithmetic and generous interpretation of accounting rules by the American banking authorities.

One of the biggest lenders, Manufacturers Hanover, has announced "more conservative" treatment on its \$1,321m (\$964m) of Argentinean loans. As a result, its second quarter earnings will be reduced by \$25m or 26 per cent, even if Argentina pays its interest arrears by June 30, the crucial end-of-quarter date.

If Argentina does not pay, the reduction will rise to \$35m. Other leading banks are likely to follow suit, though their exposure to Argentinean debt is less, thus reducing the impact on earnings.

The move comes after a letter to the banks from the

Federal Reserve Board and the Comptroller of the Currency, setting out a stricter interpretation of the 90-day rule on interest arrears.

It comes just before Argentina and other Latin American nations meet to discuss their debt position in Cartagena, Colombia. The move is seen as an attempt to put further pressure on Argentina to reach accord with the International Monetary Fund.

It is thought that the American banks are prepared to cut their earnings - a step they and the regulators have avoided in the process increasing Argentina's leverage in debt bargaining.

Mr Dick Boyd, a bank analyst at Shearson American Express, calculates that the change effectively increases Argentina's interest arrears from about \$450m to about \$750m. The main impact for the banks is that they will have to make a deduction for interest payments credited.

## Watch on progress at IMF

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Argentina's main bank creditors are pressing ahead with a contingency package to reduce its interest arrears, which could be rapidly put in place if the country makes progress in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund.

However, bankers conceded yesterday that time was running short, if American banks were to avoid having to classify many loans as non-performing, and the package would still have to be linked firmly to IMF negotiations.

The package would involve the 11 advisory group banks, including Lloyds Bank, putting up a further \$125m (£91m) in loans backed by Argentine deposits at the New York Federal Reserve.

Argentina would draw on its own reserves to bring the total up to about \$300m - the sum needed to pay off interest arrears to the beginning of April.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Wedgwood triples profits

Wedgwood, the china and pottery manufacturer, yesterday announced results for 1983/84 which fully justified the stock market's recent optimism over the figures. Pretax profits for the year to March 31 jumped from last year's depressed £3.3m to a record £10.6m. Profits two years ago were around £8m.

The shares rose 5p on the figures to 137p, cheered by the generous rise in the dividend. After a final of 3.5p, the total payout for the year rises from 4.4p to 5.75p.

Wedgwood's chairman, Sir Arthur Bryan, commented that the profits recovery came on the back of better margins and a favourable sterling/dollar rate. "Encouraging tourist trade, especially in the West End, also helped," he added.

Temps, page 20

● **GEI INTERNATIONAL**, the specialist engineer and packaging company, increased its profits from £2.8m to last year. The chairman, Mr Tom Kenny, says that all divisions were profitable and all but one earned more than in the previous year.

Temps, page 20

● **BRITISH LAND** has increased its pre-tax profit for the year to March 31 from £7.7m to £9m. Gross rentals increased by 7.7 per cent to £21m. Total dividend for the year is 2p against 1.25p last time.

Temps, page 20

● **THE HOUSE OF LORDS** reserved judgment on an appeal by Laker Airways and its liquidator seeking to establish the right to sue British Airways and British Caledonian in its multi-million pound anti-trust action in America.

### Next man for Hepworth

Mr George Davies, the man who created the Next Chain of more expensive women's fashion stores, has become J Hepworth & Son's group joint managing director and from January 1, 1985, will be its chief executive.

The success of the Next chain has greatly improved Hepworth's financial fortunes and the concept is to be extended to menswear. In August, 16 Next for Men stores will be opened and a further 36 by October.

Mr Davies brought the Next idea to the Hepworth board in 1981 and 70 stores were opened in February, 1982.

Temps, page 20

● **THE WHITE PAPER**, published at the end of last year, marks the first thorough investigation of the way public money is spent on the depressed areas since the present system of incentives was introduced in 1972.

In the last 20 years, more than £20 billion has been spent on trying to correct imbalances in employment opportunities across the nation.

Temps, page 20

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### Plessey chief's £200,000

By Jonathan Davis

Sir John Clark, chairman and chief executive of The Plessey Company, has joined the select band of British businessmen who earn more than £200,000 a year.

The annual report of the electronics group, published yesterday, shows his salary increased by one-third from £154,874 to £206,468. He also has the benefit, first reported in the previous accounts, of a rent-free London home with rental value of £25,000.

The salary of the highest paid director increased from £233,128 to £248,365 while the total bill for directors' pay went up from £1.18m to 1.31m.

Temps, page 20

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## Call to free Fraser shares

From Our Correspondent

Three of Scotland's senior judges were asked yesterday to lift the court ban and free 2 million House of Fraser shares for sale.

In 1982 the judges at the Court of Session in Edinburgh granted a court ban to House of Fraser after the purchase of the shares, Richard Daus and Co. of Frankfurt, West Germany refused to identify an eastern overseas investor who wanted the shares.

The court order prevented any transfer of the shares which represent 1.3 per cent of the voting share capital and removed the voting rights. Several attempts have been made since then to have the court order recalled.

Mr James Clyde, QC for Daus, told the Court of Session yesterday that it would appear that House of Fraser was a company remarkably resistant to the acquisition of its shares. He said the background to the whole case was the battle between Lorrho a substantial shareholder in House of Fraser and the remainder of the House of Fraser board.

At the time of the purchase of the shares the battle was just warming up. Daus's purchase of the shares was not connected directly or indirectly with Lorrho. The name of the would-be purchaser, whose identity had previously been concealed, had now been given to House of Fraser as Daici, of Japan.

However, as Daici was no longer interested in buying shares, Daus now wanted to sell the shares but could not do so because of the court ban. The hearing continues

# TOZER GROUP

Automotive Distribution, Transport, South American Property Development

## Steady and sound recovery

	1983	1982
Turnover	£670,001	£933,000
Profit (loss) before taxation	6,560	(6,340)
Earnings (loss)	3,443	(6,192)
Earnings (loss) per share	6.4p	(11.5p)
Extraordinary items, mainly representing losses on disposals, closures and costs of re-organisation amounted to £6.354m (1982: £19.954m).		

Points from the statement to shareholders by Sir Montague Prichard, Chairman

- \* The Company is well on the road to recovery
- \* Benefit of restructuring will occur in 1984 and onward
- \* We are moving forward on a stable base
- \* Growth will be re-established

The financial statements above are not the full financial statements. The full financial statements will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies following the Annual General Meeting which is to be held on 11th July 1984. The Auditor's report on the financial statements in respect of the year ended 31st December 1983, and their report was qualified with regard to the adequacy or otherwise of the provisions in respect of money in Nigeria and Surinam, which they considered it not possible to determine with the appropriate degree of certainty.

TOZER KEMSLEY & MILLBOURN (HOLDINGS) plc  
Copies of the 1983 Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary,  
1 Lygon Place, Ebury Street, London SW1W 0JR



## STOCK MARKET REPORT

# American buoyancy gives a double boost to London

By Michael Clark

The London Stock Market took a fresh heart from the overnight rally on Wall Street where the Dow Jones industrial average enjoyed its best one day performance since April 12.

Equities decided to make the most of the good news as the jobs market showed signs of recovery after a long period of running out of steam only to recover as New York again opened higher in early trade.

Dealers, however, complained that buying remained selective with turnover down to a trickle. Having been 12.7 higher at the first calculation the FT Index lost some of its early impetus with the lead cut to 9.3 at 3pm. But by the close of business it had advanced once again to close 11.0 up at 832.2.

The FT-SE 100 was in even better form closing 13.4 up at 1056.0.

Dealers appeared cheered by the market's performance as they left their offices for home last night, but market conditions remain tense and the level of turnover continues to urge caution on the part of investors for the time being.

The exodus of dealers and investors alike down to Ascot for the first day of the Royal meeting seemed a peculiar day for the Government broker to choose to drum up business. But the tactic appears to have worked. After selling the remainder of the long tap Treasury 10½ per cent 1987-1994 on Monday he decided to cut the price on other stocks yesterday. These included Treasury 10½ per cent 1987-1994, Exchequer 10½ per cent 1995 and the specialist low coupon Treasury 3 per cent 1987 all of which was quickly sold out to eager investors.

The move also succeeded in generating some useful business for the rest of the gilt market. Prices in longs as much as 2½ up, while in shorts the gains were limited to 1½.

Further reflection of Monday's PSBR figures, which was better than expected, also helped sentiment. Prices continue to enjoy support from the Government broker may take the opportunity to issue a new "tap" later in the week.

Among leaders Peninsular & Oriental gained 8p to 298p

amid rumours that the group has finally found a buyer for its Lend Lease. The group has a book value of around £73m. Word in the market suggests that it has been sold for £71m and an announcement is to be made later this week. Last night P & O declined to comment.

Fleet Holdings advanced 4p to 189p, in spite of rumours that Mr Robert Maxwell had decided against the move and is now turning his attention to the Daily Mirror, soon to be floated off by Reed International. But

Building shares generally were a firm market, no doubt held by shortages of stock among the leaders. This might account for a net 2p fall to 90p in leading housebuilder Barrat Developments despite a blistering attack on the group by Granada's World In Action programme on Monday.

The programme highlighted the plight of some buyers of Barrat's starter homes. But shares of Barrat - currently standing just 4p above the year's low - have been enjoying a certain amount of support at this level.

Elsewhere, Istock Johnson surged 6p to 186p, Redland 3p to 242p, BPP Industries 4p to 280p, Evode 6p to 125p, Henderson Group 18p to 125p, Newman-Tanks 3p to 92p, Pilkington Bros 10p to 283p, Tarmac 4p to 428p, RMC Group 4p to 378p and French Kier 2p to 122p.

Bank shares attempted a long awaited rally, but ran out of steam and closed below their best levels of the day. No doubt still overshadowed by the continued threat of higher domestic interest rates and the world debt crisis. Barclays hit 45p, at one stage, before closing at 43p - a net rise of 7p. Lloyds added 10p to 52p, while Midland

said it has only come to the USM to comply with the Independent Broadcasting's policy of offering wider local share ownership.

This week's other newcomers on the USM also failed to drum up much support. London & Clydesdale shipped another 1p to 106p - a discount of 2p on the original placing price of 108p for one of Scotland's best known housebuilders. Trenchardwood, another housebuilder, held steady at 150p, compared with its placing price on Monday of 145p.

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Life insurances also made a firm start, but usually failed to hold their best levels. Britannic rose 7p to 453p, after 458p, Equity & Law 2p to 145p, after 150p, Hambro Life 2p to 375p, after 380p, Legal & General 9p to 445p, after 448p, London & Manchester 15p to 448p, after 455p, and Prudential 6p to 451p, after 455p.

A stronger dollar meant another disappointing session for gold as the bullion price lost \$1.10 on world markets to close at \$391.65 an ounce. But gold shares enjoyed selective support.

Among the heavyweights Randfontein hardened 3½ to \$147½, St Helena \$1 to \$35½, Southern \$½ to \$62½, Unisel \$½ to \$13½. At the cheaper end of the market, Leslie Gold improved 10 cents to 323 cents, Valmont 10 cents to 273 cents, while South African Land slid 3 cents to 620 cents and Marielre 8 cents to 353 cents.

Equity turnover on June 18 was £183,759m (15,544 bargains). The total number of British and Irish stocks traded was 103 million. Gilt bargains totalled 2980.

rose 5p to 314p. National Westminster 7p to 359p with Royal Bank of Scotland on 219p and Bank of Scotland on 332p. Insurance composites saw Commercial Union open firm but then encounter profit taking. The shares closed 2p lower at 215p having been as high as 220p.

Takeover rumours continue to surround the shares with the German insurance company Allianz favourite to make the first move. However, a question mark hangs over the group's trading performance and many brokers are complaining that at these levels the shares are overvalued. Stockbroker Savory Miln has also expressed doubts that the board can maintain the interim dividend.

General Accident edged 3p higher at 473p. London United Investments 1p to 216p; Phoenix Assurance 5p to 453p and Royal Insurance 5p to 443p. Insurance brokers generally stilled overnight positions. C.E. Heath added 3p to 421p, Hogg Robinson 1p to 183p, Minet 3p to 160p, Sedgwick 3p to 245p, and Stewart Wrightson 2p to 363p.

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## COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **MEYER INTERNATIONAL:** The pretax profits of Meyer International, Britain's largest timber group, leapt from £21.6m to £32.7m in the year to the end of the March, reflecting continuing benefits from the merger which created the group two years ago. But this increase will not be repeated in the current year and the group expects results will be broadly similar to those just reported. A final dividend of 3.1p is being recommended, lifting the total by 26 per cent to 4.75p.

● **L & C INTERNATIONAL:** Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £139.41m (£144.04m). Pretax profit £15.02m (£12.21m). Total dividend 3.5p (2.95p, adjusted).

● **J. H. FENNER:** Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £86.4m (£88.98m). Pretax profit £2.41m (£1.74m). Interim dividend 1.2p (saw 1.2p). Board confident that pace of recovery will accelerate again when current disputes are resolved.

● **STRONG & FISHER:** Agreement reached for Strong to sell to Mair and Co of New Zealand its 40 per cent stake in Colyer Watson for £1.9m.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Renewed profit-taking in the dollar left currency rates little changed from morning positions. The Deutschmark came under some mid-session selling pressure, in quiet trading, but aided by some short-covering brokers looking to stabilize positions at the close.

Sterling near to testing Monday's record low during the afternoon, ended the day 35 points up at 1.3780.

The pound improved at 3.7960 (3.7890) against the Deutschmark but gave up an earlier advantage against the Swiss franc which closed unchanged at 3.1510. Sterling's effective exchange index finished marginally improved at 79.6 (79.5).

## MONEY MARKETS

Surplus conditions fostered cheap money yesterday. The Bank of England put the surplus at about £350m, but reduced its forecast to £200m later.

In the afternoon, the authorities moved to absorb surplus funds by selling Treasury bills to mature today at rates of discount from 7½ to 8½ per cent.

When giving its early forecast of monetary conditions for the day the Bank identified a £223m drain on the system by way of maturing assistance and Treasury bill take-up, but added that "excess transactions might be expected to generate £252 for the market and that a further £25m ought to come from a decline in note circulation.

## TEMPUS

## Breaking out of the mould as Wedgwood profits soar

Wedgwood enjoyed a kind of *annus mirabilis* last year. At the halfway stage, pretax profits had more than doubled from £1.1m to £2.8m. But, during the second half, the gain was roughly 200 per cent, as returns from October-March trading leaped from £2.6m to £7.8m. Hardly surprisingly, the boost to the final dividend takes the year's total payment up by nearly a third.

Enthusiasm for the results, however, must be tempered by thoughts of past year comparisons. 1982-3 was disastrous, with profits slumping some £4.5m to £3.7m. (The group's more normal profit range lies between £6m-£8m.) This year's figures demonstrate that Wedgwood, at long last, has broken into new high ground for profits by slashing the workforce and trimming unit costs. New product development also leaped.

A sales gain of 14 per cent, splitting more or less evenly between values and volume gains, is solid rather than explosive. But the two-way stretch on the tumbling sterling/dollar rate clearly helped, as US export sales improved and American tourists bought more Wedgwood for less in West End shops.

The exchange rate argument can be taken further since Wedgwood, traditionally, sees itself as a paradigm of Britain's export effort. The boost to US business from exchange rate gains is matched by problems in Europe. Wedgwood is frank about the drag on marketing from an overvalued pound against, for example, the Deutschmark. Analysts reckon that a DM3.20 rate against sterling, and a trade-weighted index round 75, might be worth another £5m in profits. Dividends presumably would rise pro rata.

The retreat which Wedgwood is beating from its Californian plant is linked to this theme, since cheap imports have killed the group's sun-belt business. Selling the Hollywood site should raise \$20m - plus, or enough to cover all

long-term liabilities. But whether the group reinvests in Europe to get round the rate dilemma must remain an exciting imponderable.

## British Land

British Land's increase in net asset value from 165p to 187p might at a first glance appear to be a reasonable performance. However, if you strip out the acquisition of a 50 per cent stake in the Euston Centre, London, worth about 12p per share and net profits for the year worth about 6p per share, the effective increase, attributable to property revaluations looks a little thin.

On top of this British Land has the continuing problem of its Plantation House investment in the City valued at £116m and accounting for about 40 per cent of net assets value. The stock market refuses to believe that the property would ever fetch the valuation and British Land's shares trade at a discount greater than that of the property sector as a whole to reflect this.

There seems no way that this position will change. It is unfortunate for British Land because the property is well located, in good condition and produces a steady income stream. In 1983/84 it contributed £6m of rental income, a figure which has increased 104 per cent over the last five years.

Although the trading range of the shares has moved up to the 115p to 130p area, it has not achieved the growth that might have been expected. It moves freely within this range, but without some change of heart over the value of Plantation House it will be hard-pressed to break out.

Another problem for British Land is its diverse range of activities. The industrial interests contribute about £3m of profit out of a pretax profit of £9m. Although its assets are not a substantial part of a group's portfolio their presence is enough to confuse and discourage some investors.

The shares went up on the announcement of the results, but slipped back to remain unchanged at 119p. The stock remains unexciting and is one to trade rather than hold in the short term.

## GEI International

GEI International, the specialist engineer and packaging machinery-maker, can breathe a corporate sigh of relief for coming through the recession without actually succumbing as badly as it might have.

Nevertheless, there are some black marks, not least last year's retained deficit, probably the first in 20 years, the continuing embarrassment of the police investigation into unexplained losses at Cox-Denholm in 1982-83 and a reduction in the net asset value from 95.3p to 91.6p per share.

On the positive side, short-term working has ceased, orders are up by more than one-third and the company is ready to spend up to £3m (£2.3m) on another US packaging company. Profits are certain to lift from the low plateau of the last four years this year, but will remain well below the near-£7m of 1979-80.

The bottom-line deficit of £501,000, against a profit of £88,000, is after a substantial extraordinary item of £557,000, mainly from the closure of Barlow & Chidlaw. This extraordinary cost, together with the writing off of goodwill of £500,000 from Metramatic, the highly successful US acquisition, is largely responsible for the fall in the net asset value.

Cox-Denholm, the bakery ovens subsidiary, lost £350,000 on a turnover of £1.5m. Unlike last year, the loss has been included in the results and there will be no auditor's qualification on the accounts.

Ideally, the company would like to return to its previous level of three-times dividend cover, but says this long term aim does not preclude an increase in dividend. Shareholders have seen no increase since 1979-80.

1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	2040/41	2041/42	2042/43	2043/44	2044/45	2045/46	2046/47	2047/48	2048/49	2049/50	2050/51	2051/52	2052/53	2053/54	2054/55	2055/56	2056/57	2057/58	2058/59	2059/60	2060/61	2061/62	2062/63	2063/64	2064/65	2065/66	2066/67	2067/68	2068/69	2069/70	2070/71	2071/72	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82	2082/83	2083/84	2084/85	2085/86	2086/87	2087/88	2088/89	2089/90	2090/91	2091/92	2092/93	2093/94	2094/95	2095/96	2096/97	2097/98	2098/99	2099/00	2100/01	2101/02	2102/03	2103/04	2104/05	2105/06	2106/07	2107/08	2108/09	2109/10	2110/11	2111/12	2112/13	2113/14	2114/15	2115/16	2116/17	2117/18	2118/19	2119/20	2120/21	2121/22	2122/23	2123/24	2124/25	2125/26	2126/27	2127/28	2128/29	2129/30	2130/31	2131/32	2132/33	2133/34	2134/35	2135/36	2136/37	2137/38	2138/39	2139/40	2140/41	2141/42	2142/43	2143/44	2144/45	2145/46	2146/47	2147/48	2148/49	2149/50	2150/51	2151/52	2152/53	2153/54	2154/55	2155/56	2156/57	2157/58	2158/59	2159/60	2160/61	2161/62	2162/63	2163/64	2164/65	2165/66	2166/67	2167/68	2168/69	2169/70	2170/71	2171/72	2172/73	2173/74	2174/75	2175/76	2176/77	2177/78	2178/79	2179/80	2180/81	2181/82	2182/83	2183/84	2184/85	2185/86	2186/87	2187/88	2188/89	2189/90	2190/91	2191/92	2192/93	2193/94	2194/95	2195/96	2196/97	2197/98	2198/99	2199/00	2200/01	2201/02	2202/03	2203/04	2204/05	2205/06	2206/07	2207/08	2208/09	2209/10	2210/11	2211/12	2212/13	2213/14	2214/15	2215/16	2216/17	2217/18	2218/19	2219/20	2220/21	2221/22	2222/23	2223/24	2224/25	2225/26	2226/27	2227/28	2228/29	2229/30	2230/31	2231/32	2232/33	2233/34	2234/35	2235/36	2236/37	2237/38	2238/39	2239/40	2240/41	2241/42	2242/43	2243/44	2244/45	2245/46	2246/47	2247/48	2248/49	2249/50	2250/51	2251/52	2252/53	2253/54	2254/55	2255/56	2256/57	2257/58	2258/59	2259/60	2260/61	2261/62	2262/63	2263/64	2264/65	2265/66	2266/67	2267/68	2268/69	2269/70	2270/71	2271/72	2272/73	2273/74	2274/75	2275/76	2276/77	2277/78	2278/79	2279/80	2280/81	2281/82	2282/83	2283/84	2284/85	2285/86	2286/87	2287/88	2288/89	2289/90	2290/91	2291/92	2292/93	2293/94	2294/95	2295/96	2296/97	2297/98	2298/99	2299/00	2300/01	2301/02	2302/03	2303/04	2304/05	2305/06	2306/07	2307/08	2308/09	2309/10	2310/11	2311/12	2312/13	2313/14	2314/15	2315/16	2316/17	2317/18	2318/19	2319/20	2320/21	2321/22	2322/23	2323/24	2324/25	2325/26	2326/27	2327/28	2328/29	2329/30	2330/31	2331/32	2332/33	2333/34	2334/35	2335/36	2336/37	2337/38	2338/39	2339/40	2340/41	2341/42	2342/43	2343/44	2344/45	2345/46	2346/47	2347/48	2348/49	2349/50	2350/51	2351/52	2352/53	2353/54	2354/55	2355/56	2356/57	2357/58	2358/59	2359/60	2360/61	2361/62	2362/63	2363/64	2364/65	2365/66	2366/67	2367/68	2368/69	2369/70	2370/71	2371/72	2372/73	2373/74	2374/75	2375/76	2376/77	2377/78	2378/79	2379/80	2380/81	2381/82	2382/83	2383/84	2384/85	2385/86	2386/87	2387/88	2388/89	2389/90	2390/91	2391/92	2392/93	2393/94	2394/95	2395/96	2396/97	2397/98	2398/99	2399/00	2400/01	2401/02	2402/03	2403/04	2404/05	2405/06	2406/07	2407/08	2408/09	2409/10	2410/11	2411/12	2412/13	2413/14	2414/15	2415/16	2416/17	2417/18	2418/19	2419/20	2420/21	2421/22	2422/23	2423/24	2424/25	2425/26	2426/27	2427/28	2428/29	2429/30	2430/31	2431/32	2432/33	2433/34	2434/35	2435/36	2436/37	2437/38	2438/39	2439/40	2440/41	2441/42	2442/43	2443/44	2444/45	2445/46	2446/47	2447/48	2448/49	2449/50	2450/51	2451/52	2452/53	2453/54	2454/55	2455/56	2456/57	2457/58	2458/59	2459/60	2460/61	2461/62	2462/63	2463/64	2464/65	2465/66	2466/67	2467/68	2468/69	2469/70	2470/71	2471/72	2472/73	2473/74	2474/75	2475/76	2476/77	2477/78	2478/79	2479/80	2480/81	2481/82	2482/83	2483/84	2484/85	2485/86	2486/87	2487/88	2488/89	2489/90	2490/91	2491/92	2492/93	2493/94	2494/95	2495/96	2496/97	2497/98	2498/99	2499/00	2500/01	2501/02	2502/03	2503/04	2504/05	2505/06	2506/07	2507/08	2508/09	2509/10	2510/11	2511/12	2512/13	2513/14	2514/15	2515/16	2516/17	2517/18	2518/19	2519/20	2520/21	2521/22	2522/23	2523/24	2524/25	2525/26	2526/27	2527/28	2528/29	2529/30	2530/31	2531/32	2532/33	2533/34	2534/35	2535/36	2536/37	2537/38	2538/39	2539/40	2540/41	2541/42	2542/43	2543/44	2544/45	2545/46	2546/47	2547/48	2548/49	2549/50	2550/51	2551/52	2552/53	2553/54	2554/55	2555/56	2556/57	2557/58	2558/59	2559/60	2560/61	2561/62	2562/63	2563/64	2564/65	2565/66	2566/67	2567/68	2568/69	2569/70	2570/71	2571/72	2572/73	2573/74	2574/75	2575/76	2576/77	2577/78	2578/79	2579/80	2580/81	2581/82	2582/83	2583/84	2584/85	2585/86	2586/87	2587/88	2588/89	2589/90	2590/91	2591/92	2592/93	2593/94	2594/95	2595/96	2596/97	2597/98	2598/99	2599/00	2600/01	2601/02	2602/03	2603/04	2604/05	2605/06	2606/07	2607/08	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Geoffrey Matthews, in Bogota, on the 'debtors' summit

# A prayer for deliverance from the great dollar siege

In purely symbolic terms there could hardly be a more appropriate venue for this week's Latin American 'debtors' summit than Cartagena, the beautiful Spanish colonial city on Colombia's Caribbean coast.

Founded in 1533 Cartagena—the conquistadores' first bastion on the South American continent—was built like a fortress to withstand ferocious attacks by British and French pirates seeking to loot the New World treasure brought there for shipment to Madrid to enrich the Spanish throne.

Not for nothing is it called the 'heroic city'. Its massive walls and fort leave no doubt why it held its own against the fleets of Morgan, Drake and Vernon. So, so were the constant sieges to which Cartagena was subjected that it is said the city's womenfolk used to pray daily in the San Pedro church for a respite from the bloodshed and violence. 'This week perhaps prayers will be offered in San Pedro for relief from economic slaughter.'

Today Latin America feels besieged by what it perceives as the piracy of an unjust international financial order. As a result a fortress mentality is growing among the debtor nations that will be represented in the two-day meeting effectively starting today.

The meeting will be the foreign ministers and finance ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, and Venezuela, the same countries which sent in SOS to the Lancaster House summit earlier this month, all for fear of further treatment in solving the foreign debt crisis. They are still uncertain whether their distress call was properly interpreted by Mrs Thatcher and company. It is also expected that some Central American and Caribbean nations will send representatives to Cartagena.

Participants may not have much time for sightseeing in a city offering many tourist delights, though they just get a sadistic kick out of visiting a curious museum which displays a wide array of torture instruments employed under the Inquisition.

There are no prizes for guessing their preferred victims: the 'trumpet-screaming' treatment, to mention a turn on the rack—those young financiers on London who between 1974 and 1981 invaded our continent offering dollars without ever taking the least trouble to calculate the true impact of their clients to pay.

One Bogotá economist flirts at the weekend, adding that, 'confronted by a situation which clearly threatened disaster, the great hypocritical guardian of world financial sanity, the International Monetary Fund, remained a mere spectator.' Certainly brash young bankers and the IMF will stand in a cove at Cartagena.



Leadership for a new era: Argentina's Raúl Alfonsín (above left), Colombia's Belisario Betancur Chantre (above), and Peru's Manuel Ulloa (left).

But as the same editor and others are the first to admit, so too will the reckless irresponsible technocrats charged with running national economies by military regimes in countries like Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, who threw caution to the wind, so sublimely confident, were they of the infallibility of their 'Chicago School' supply-side economics and their sure judgment in negotiating international loans for wildly extravagant public-spending projects.

The Cartagena meeting is hardly a media event in the class of the London summit, but it will be quite an affair, drawing several hundred journalists from Latin America and the US, and should quickly eclipse the annual Cartagena Film Festival—the continent's miniature Cannes—drawing to a close at the same time (the title of one of the entries, *Bajo El Volcan*—Under the Volcano—has proved an irresistible headline over Colombian newspaper articles previewing the meeting).

Yet while these may not be the best times in Latin America, nor are they necessarily the worst.

The debt crisis generates a feeling of doom, but there is also a discernible sense of cautious optimism, fuelled by the leadership of men like Colombia's President Belisario Betancur Chantre and Argentina's Senator Raúl Alfonsín, that Latin America may be entering a new era with democracy in the ascendant, the generals in retreat, and revolutionary guerrillas—outside of Central America—without a constituency.

Yet at the same time everyone agrees that if this mood is to gather strength, the

debt crisis must be sorted out fast. Red danger signals have already been flashing ominously. Last month riots rocked the tiny, normally tranquil Dominican Republic (with a \$2.5 billion foreign debt) after basic food prices were hiked as part of austerity measures introduced following a three-year IMF bail-out loan of \$430 million.

And in recent weeks the region's giant, Brazil (foreign debt \$92 billion) has also been suffering a wave of social unrest, with mobs looting supermarkets in major cities in reaction to similar austerity measures imposed under pressure from the IMF.

As Argentina's Alfonsín succinctly puts it: 'We cannot pay back our debts on the hunger of people. This is the catch-22 for the debtors.'

Even so, the summit's host, Senator Betancur (who heads the one country to have so far escaped serious debt problems), insists that the meeting will not be characterized by rebellion against the 'wicked financial markets nor the founding of a 'debtors' club'.

On one point both London and Cartagena are likely to agree—that the crisis will be solved only on a case-by-case basis. As Brazil's foreign minister, Senator Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, says: 'This meeting is an alert—not a threat.'

But the situation has not been eased by the decisions this month of three of the smaller debtor countries—Bolivia, Ecuador, and the Dominican Republic—to suspend unilaterally some foreign debt repayments.

Meanwhile, defying the US government and the IMF,

North American private banks have come to the rescue of Argentina, approving a credit bridge which will help Buenos Aires to pay \$500m in interest due at the end of the month.

Argentina's foreign minister, Senator Dante Caputo, in an interview on Colombian radio before that rescue act, declared that the Cartagena summit must 'seek political solutions to the payment of foreign debt because in current circumstances it simply is not possible to pay it—the financial resources just don't exist.'

At the end of the Second World War, he pointed out, the US 'realised that to preserve the strategic security of the North Atlantic' not only a military plan was required but also the strengthening of development and democracy in western Europe through a vast programme of financial aid. In our continent conditions for stability also depend on development and democracy but instead of receiving resources we are being crippled by a Marshall plan in reverse.

Scholar Caputo estimates that rises in interest rates this year will represent for Argentina the equivalent of all its meat exports and for Mexico, another major debtor, its entire income from tourism.

There is a mounting consensus in the region that Latin America needs a grace period of five or six years without paying extra debt service or principal. Most leaders are understandably reluctant to drive their countries further into recession to pay off banks in Europe, the US and Japan. It seems certain that the Cartagena meeting will call on the West to swell the IMF's coffers and relax its lending policies, or the region could be doomed to years of economic stagnation.

Nor can Latin America look north for hope. Senator Manuel Ulloa, former prime minister and finance minister of Peru, comments: 'The American recovery is like an economic locomotive, but it is not pulling any carriages. Europe is not being pulled out of the recession, much less Latin America.'

As debt and population increase, output falls. Even assuming a 3 per cent annual growth rate for the region over the next six years, 90 per cent of the extra available workforce will be unemployed at the end of the decade. By the end of this year the debt will be \$400 billion, while high interest rates and their fluctuations make economic planning impossible.

Such stagnation would surely choke the flower of democracy before it had had a chance to bloom, while stirring subversion and stoking anti-US sentiment, never far below the surface anyway.

Economic commentary by Tim Congdon has been held over

## ATHLETICS

### Final hurdle on Olympic path cleared by Moses

Los Angeles (Reuters)—Edwin Moses easily won the 400-metre hurdles in 47.76 sec at the U.S. Olympic trials here yesterday. Moses, 28, got off to a slow start but took the lead by the second hurdle and was never threatened as he recorded his 102nd successive victory in his event.

Danny Harris aged 16, who set a world junior record of 48.02 sec in a semi-final race the previous day, finished behind the world record holder with a time of 48.11 sec. and Transil Hawkins was third, covering the distance in 48.28 sec. The top three in each of the events being held here this week automatically qualify for the U.S. Olympic team.

A surprise non-qualifier was Andre Phillips, the third fastest performer in the event in history, who finished fourth with a time of 48.62 sec.

Another American world record holder, Evelyn Ashford, also qualified for the Olympics by winning the 100-metres in 11.18 sec. with Alice Brown finishing second in 11.26 sec. Jeanette Bolden was third with a time of 11.24 sec.

Duncan Aswood surprised Tom Pappas, the world record holder, in the 100-metre sprint, with a winning time of 30.81 sec (93.44 metres) and Aswood was second in 32.78 sec (99.72 metres) and only able to throw 27.81 m (91.4 metres) to finish second. The third qualifier was Steve Roller, with 27.68 m (90.96 metres).

In preliminary events, Carl Lewis, who won the 100-metres on Sunday, was the top qualifier for today's Long Jump final with a leap of 9.14 m (29.99 metres). Greg Foster ran the fastest (110-metre) hurdles in the world this year in a first-round heat, covering the distance in 13.19 sec. The finals in this event are scheduled for today.

Qualifiers for Olympic trials: 100-metre hurdles: 1. E. Moses, 47.76 sec; 2. D. Harris, 48.11 sec; 3. T. Hawkins, 48.28 sec; 4. A. Phillips, 48.62 sec; 5. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 6. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 7. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 8. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 9. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 10. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 11. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 12. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 13. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 14. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 15. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 16. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 17. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 18. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 19. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 20. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 21. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 22. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 23. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 24. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 25. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 26. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 27. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 28. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 29. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 30. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 31. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 32. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 33. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 34. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 35. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 36. J. Bolden, 48.62 sec; 37. J. 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## GOLF

## Zoeller may be forced to accept star status

From Mitchell Platts  
Mamaroneck, New York

The Fuzzy Zoeller image may never be copied by the majority of the American robot golfers, but at least he temporarily injected a touch of frivolity into proceedings as he won the eighty-fourth United States Open.

Zoeller annihilated Greg Norman in the 18-hole play-off on the West course at Winged Foot Golf Club yesterday when he won by a record eight shots following an immaculate 67.

Yet as he attached this major championship win to his 1979 success in the US Masters, there was not only the artistry of his golf to admire but also his love of life. "I don't just want to be remembered as a good golfer," Zoeller said. "I also want people to think of me as a nice guy."

Zoeller values the true golfing spectators, without whom, he quiet rightly recognizes, there would be little future for the professional game. He says: "Arnold Palmer may not have been here this week, but I learnt very young in life that his kind of relationship with the crowd is very special for our game. You've got to give the guys out there something to watch. They want to see you quickly we would be entertaining the trees and playing for \$200 a week."

Zoeller's golf was on a different plane from that of Norman's, but between them they gave the spectators many magical moments to treasure in a United States Open which will not be easily forgotten.

As Norman approached the 18th green in the play-off, he took out a white towel to wave in surrender. Only 24 hours earlier, Zoeller had



Sealed with a loving kiss:  
Zoeller and US Open trophy

done the same when the Australian holed a monster putt at the 18th.

In many respects it is an acknowledgment from Norman that the learning process is continuing, and there might yet be a victory for him in a major championship this year with the Open at St Andrews and the United States PGA championship still to come.

Moreover, as he looks back on his week at Winged Foot he will realise that he achieved a supreme act by equalling Zoeller's four under par total of 276, thus necessitating the play-off.

For Zoeller did not pull any punches when he insisted: "I whipped Winged Foot this week. And so did Greg Norman. It just turned out that the course took its revenge on Greg and not me in the play-off."

Even so, Zoeller continues to prefer to be the kind of player who does not carry the trademark of a superstar but instead sneaks up and surprises the better-known players. He might find it difficult to hide from that kind of status now, as he will be caught up, like so many of the great before him, in trying to complete his own little grand slam by winning the Open at St Andrews and the United States PGA championship.

"I've never been to St Andrews but I've read books about it and looked at pictures," he added. "But you can't eat pictures. My next job is to eat St Andrews."

## BOXING

## A toast to the great names

If the Canterbury pilgrims stopped at the Thomas A' Becket today, as they used to do in the old times, even before the days of Jack Solomons and W. Barrington Dalby, they would hear a toast to the boxer who has won the famous London boxing pub, which has been refurbished at a cost of £150,000, now resembles a boxing museum that will revive many a memory.

An abundance of boxing mementoes are on show, from Terry Spinks's vest to Charlie Magri's trunks. A Hall of Fame has been started and the first pictures above the bar are those of Ken Buchanan, Jack Petersen, Terry Downes, Maurice Hope and Henry Cooper.

## HOCKEY

## Soviet treat for Londoners

The Soviet Union, whose withdrawal from the Olympic Games enabled Britain to qualify, have accepted the Hockey Association's invitation to play against the Netherlands and England in the international tournament at Wembley Stadium on October 21. As there has been no response from Spain, it can be assumed that they are not coming.

Londoners will have the rare treat of seeing the Soviet team in action. They are ranked sixth in the world and were runners-up to the Netherlands in the European championship at Amsterdam last August. The Dutch having beaten them on penalty strokes after a 4-4 draw in the final.

Britain's prayer for financial help to send the men's hockey team to Los Angeles has partly been answered by Solana Sunbees, who are donating a sun-tanning unit to raise team funds.

**GREAT BRITAIN FURTHER:** June 22: v Belgium (Brussels). June 26: v Belgium (Brussels). June 30: v Netherlands (Maastricht). July 4: v Netherlands (Amsterdam). July 12: v Spain (Barcelona). July 14: v Kenya (Barcelona). July 15: v Spain (Barcelona).

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also on page 26

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## North of the Thames

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### Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

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**11.15 News. Until 11.18**  
**VHF only Open University: 6.35-6.55 am Open Forum; Students' Magazine 11.20-11.40 pm**  
**Education for Adults: Paulo Freire.**

**Radio 2**

**News on the hour (except 9.00am)**

00 midnight.  
2, 7.30, 8.30.  
3. Price: £5.8

Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Ken Bruce† incl. 1.05; 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.0 Gloria Hunniford including Racing from Ascot. 2.30 Jersey Stakes. 3.05 Queen Mary Stakes. 3.45 Royal Hunt Cup. 3.0. 4.02 Sport. 4.05 David Hamilton† incl. 4.20 Racing from Ascot: Coronation Stakes. 5.05 Sports Desk. 7.30 John Dunn† (mf and vhf). 8.00 Cast, in order of disappearance. Six-part thriller series starring Francis Matthews and Fiona Hendley. 8. King Ray. 8.30 BBC Radio Orchestra.† 9.15 Syd Lawrence in

† 9.55 Sport.  
s, with Alan I  
n save Therp

Round Midnight (stereo from midnight)  
1.00pm Patrick Lunt presents Nightride  
3.00 The Mide Sammes Singers.† 3.30-  
4.00 Cynthia Glover Sings.†

**Radio 1**

News on the half-hour from 5.30 until  
9.30pm and then 12.00 midnight  
(mf/mw).  
5.00am Bruno Brookes. 7.00 Mike  
Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary  
Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat 2.00

10-12.00 John

**WORLD SERVICE**

8.00 Newswatch, 8.30 Omnibus, 7.00 World  
 News, 9.00 Twenty-Four Hours, 7.30 That  
 Trad, 7.45 Report on Religion, 8.00 World  
 News, 8.05 Reflections, 8.15 Classical Rec  
 Review, 8.30 I'm Sorry I'll Read That Again  
 9.00 World News, 8.00 Review of the Brits  
 Press, 8.15 The World Today, 8.30 Financial  
 News, 8.48 Look Ahead, 9.45 The Alternative  
 Proms, 10.15 Patrick Maynard's Music Box

Service Show  
Radio News  
25 The Farm

Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 Zoots of Europe 1.40  
 Beethoven's Delftus 2.15 Report on Religion  
 2.30 Middlemarch 3.00 Radio Newsweek 3.15  
 Outlander, 4.00 World News 4.05 Commentaries  
 4.15 Countryside, 5.00 World News 5.05  
 Twenty-Four Hours 5.30 Assignment 5.40  
 Network UK, 9.15 World Service Short Stories  
 10.00 World News, 10.55 The World Today  
 10.25 Book Choice, 10.30 Financial News  
 10.40 Reflections, 10.45 Sports Roundup  
 11.00 World News, 11.05 Commentary 11.15  
 Kenneth Matthews Contemplates 11.30  
 Twenty, 12.00 World News, 12.05 News About  
 Britain, 12.15 Radio Newsweek 12.23  
 Whose is it? 12.40 Book Choice 12.45

World News 2  
2.15 Nat

**Alternative Proms 4.45 Financial News 4.5**  
**Reflections 5.00 World News 5.05 Twenty**  
**Four Hours 5.45 The World Today.**  
 (All times in GMT)

**Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF**  
**102.5KHz/417m. LBC MF 1152KHz/261m.**  
**VHF 94.9MHz. World Service M**

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**YORKSHIRE** As London except:  
 12.30pm-1.00 Look

shire Show.  
2.15am Close

**Channel 12** 12:30pm-1:00 Look  
Who's Talking. 1:20-1:30 News. 5:15-  
5:45 Joe 90. 6:00-6:35 Channel Report.  
12:15am Closedown.

**TSW** As London except: 12:30pm-  
1:00 Look Who's Talking. 1:20-  
1:30 News. 2:30-4:00 Sons and  
Daughters. 5:15 Gus Honeybun. 5:20-  
5:45 Crossroads. 6:00 Today South  
West. 6:30-7:00 Database. 12:15am  
Postscript, Closedown.

**HTV WEST** As London except:

ng. 1.20-1.30  
e Saint. 3.30

**HTV WALES** As HTV West except  
6.00pm-6.35 Wales  
at Sbl.

**WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.**  
† Stereo. \* Black and white. (r) Repeat.

**HAYWARD GALLERY** (Arts Council  
South Bank, London SE1).  
1066: ENGLISH ROMANESQUE ART  
Mon-Wed 10-4, Thurs-Sat 10-6. Sun  
12-4. Recorded info 01-261 0121.  
Newcastle 091-261 0121.

**ST. JAMES'S  
FIFTH CENT  
INGS. Mond**

**JULIA K. NERVE**, Minneapolis  
Wednesday, 11th June at 8pm  
at the University of Minnesota  
James's St. 01-930 7744/y.

**LIFE'S GALLERY**, So Bruns  
St. W1. 01-493 1572. XD. 1st &  
century works of art on view. Mon-Fri  
10-5

**LEGER, 13 Old Bond St. ROMNEY A. J.**  
**A PAINTER OF CHILDREN**. London  
Exhibition in Benefit NSPCC. Mon-Fri  
9.30-5.30 Sat 10-1.

**LEINSTER FINE ART** 9, Hereford Rd.  
London W2. 01-229 9985 REF  
SHAHN. Selective Lithographs from  
Ritke Folio. Mon-Fri by appointment  
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until August 15th  
Admission: £2, £1.40, concessions

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THE UNITED STATES

**Royal Society of British Artists**  
Annual Exhibition. The Mail  
Galleries near Admiralty Arch, SW1  
19th June-1st July. 10-5. Adm £1.

**SERPENTINE GALLERY** (Art  
Council) Kensington Gardens, W2  
**HANS GÖPPE** 1920-1981, painter  
till 15 July Mon-Fri 10-5, Sat-Sun  
10-7. Free.

**SEVEN ARTISTS FROM ALBERTA**  
**ART IN THIS REGION.** Canada  
House Gallery, Trafalgar Square,  
London WC2N 5DN. Mon-Sat  
9.30. Thurs 10-7. Sun 12-5.30.

**SPINK** 5 King Street, St James's  
SW1. Twentieth Century British  
Art. Mon-Sat 10-6. Sun 12-5.30.

Mon-Fri 9.30

**PAINTINGS**

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Burns-Jones, Leighton, Tissot etc.

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9 West Halkin St. Belgrave, SW1.  
Tel: 235 8969.  
Mon-Fri, 10am-5.30pm. Catalogues  
£10.

**VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S**  
Kensington. ROCCOCO: Art & Design  
in Hogarth's England. Adm £2.  
FROM EAST TO WEST: Textiles of  
CP & J Baker. ROSENTHAL until  
July. YERGAN

10-5.50 Sun

WILDENSTEIN 147 New Sped St  
W1. 629 0502. Drawings by PIERRE  
BONNARD. Until 27 July. Mon-Fri  
10-6.30.





Head winners: Three styles of hats for the fashionable women of Royal Ascot. Photographs: John Manning

## Separated by apartheid for 20 years

By Richard Dowden

Twenty years ago on June 22, Mrs Norma Kitson returned from work as usual to her home in a Johannesburg suburb and her husband and two small children. "I walked in to find plainclothes police all over the house. Dave was in the bedroom with two security men. He tried to comfort me before they took him away. He made out a note giving me power of attorney. They wouldn't tell me where they were taking him."

At his trial later that year David Kitson was sentenced to 20 years in prison for sabotage and crimes against the state. He pleaded not guilty. Most of the trial was in camera but he admitted to being a member of the technical high command of Umkonto we sizwe, the military wing of the African National Congress.

Today Mrs Kitson will be meeting her husband for the first time outside custody since his arrest. Not only has Mrs Kitson been forcibly separated from her husband throughout middle life, but she was also imprisoned, her son was detained, the family driven into exile, and her sister and a close friend murdered.

"What has happened to me

is commonplace in South Africa," she said dismissively, but anguish and rage frequently boil over as she relates her stark tale.

Two years after Mr Kitson was jailed they divorced by mutual agreement. Although she remarried it didn't last and she never considered abandoning Mr Kitson, continuing to write to him at every opportunity.

She and her children, Steven aged 27, and Amanda (the word means "power" in Zulu), have campaigned ceaselessly for his release. For 86 days in 1982 they mounted a picket night and day outside the South African Embassy to demand that Kitson was moved to a healthier prison environment when he was suffering from severe bronchial illness.

It has not simply been her commitment to David Kitson which has kept her going. Although from a rich Durban family when they met and married in London in 1956, she was already burning with hatred for the apartheid system and was a member of the South African Communist Party.

In his speech from the dock Kitson said that it was the only organization which stood for equality of opportunity in South Africa. He said that after



Mrs Kitson: Heathrow reunion today

the Sharpsville massacre when 69 black demonstrators were shot dead by police, "I could have run or stood. So I stood. I do not see how I could have done otherwise."

"After he'd been taken away I spend days trying to find him," Mrs Kitson said. "One night I got an anonymous telephone call saying he had been tortured."

"When I got to the interrogation centre the man told me I wanted the sixth floor. I opened the first door and there was a black man sitting on a desk covered in blood. Policemen

were standing around the room. They pushed me out. I found Dave in a room at the end of the corridor. He looked very white. They grabbed me and dragged me out shouting."

A few days later she was arrested and kept in solitary confinement for 28 days. It was a worse torture than being beaten. "I didn't think I would survive the 29th day but I never made a statement."

She stayed in South Africa for two years but Steven was bullied at school because his father was a political prisoner and the family was constantly harassed by police, so she decided to come to Britain.

After a visit to Kitson in 1972 she was again arrested and questioned. The police threatened her with a gun and threatened to kill her children.

In 1982 Steven was detained. He was kept standing for 24 hours, questioned and held for six days. Hours after his release Mrs Kitson's sister Joana Weinberg was found murdered. No one has ever been charged.

Last year the news of Kitson's release was telephoned by a close friend of the family, and a few days later his wife was found murdered. No one has been charged.

## Thatcher unyielding on Orgreave mob

Continued from page 1

impose the will of one faction of the NUM on the rest."

Later, in response to an emergency question from Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, Mr Britton insisted that ministers would not stand in the way if British Steel decided to seek injunctions against "secondary picketing."

As the political battle raged, police and the miners' leaders exchanged charge and counter charge over Monday's clashes at Orgreave in which 79 people were injured and 93 men arrested, 24 of whom were charged with rioting.

Mr Wright, pleading that his men would remain in force at the coking plant near Sheffield as long as they were needed, denied that police used excessive force to disperse 10,000 miners and their supporters in what had been a riot. He accused Mr Scargill and the NUM of being "obsessed" with stopping coke leaving Orgreave.

Mr Wright's comments came after Mr Scargill's release from a Rotherham hospital where he had been treated for a head injury he insisted had been inflicted by a policeman wield-

ing a riot shield, an allegation disputed by police officers who maintained that he had fallen down and banged his head.

Responding to Mr Scargill's allegation of blind hatred Mr Wright said: "We are in a mining community. We are policing a mining community and our concern for them is sincere."

Referring to a report by Mr Tony Clement, assistant chief constable, that the police would carry out their own inquiry into an incident on television in which a policeman struck a miner several times over the head with a truncheon, he said that officers could draw their truncheons and use them only in self-defence and then they were to aim for the arm or leg. That was a clear direction. He did not think that what had happened in that incident was right.

Molten metal broke through the walls of one of the blast furnaces at the British Steel Corporation's Scunthorpe works yesterday. The furnace has been damped down for about 10 weeks because of fuel shortages, and could be out of action for about three weeks.

Test of Scargill, page 2

Letter from Moscow

## Rumours run rife in Kremlin's vacuum

The rumour surfaced barely an hour after President Chernenko had made the opening address at the Comecon summit on Tuesday of last week. Halfway through his speech, the whisper went, the 72-year-old leader had collapsed and had to be taken out of the room.

It was totally untrue, and Moscow television later that evening showed Mr Chernenko looking his usual self as he walked into the conference room at the Kremlin, stiff and slow but still ruddy faced and smiling.

The rumour, it later turned out, had started with a frivolous remark by a West European journalist. Within minutes the remark had been spread, distorted, and ultimately taken so seriously that correspondents and diplomats were telephoning contacts to investigate what had really happened at the summit. Eventually the rumour reached the West, and news agencies in Moscow found themselves being asked by their editors in London and New York to "check it out."

Rumours are rife in Moscow, largely because of the information vacuum created by the Kremlin. The Western media is to find out inquisitive newsmen with briefings, communiques and tidbits of information, coupled at the recent London summit with quantities of food and drink.

In Moscow, by contrast, the Western press was given almost no information at all about the Comecon summit last week, and there were certainly no refreshments. Officials answered questions on the Tuesday, but most of the answers consisted of the phrase "You will be informed at the appropriate time." No speeches were released until Thursday.

In recent years the authorities have adopted a more sophisticated information policy, holding press conferences on subjects from Soviet Jews to nuclear missiles. Questions are now taken from the floor, an innovation initially resisted by officials more used to written questions channelled safely through a chairman.

On the other hand, information remains hard to come by on matters the Kremlin considers "sensitive", which covers subjects such as internal Kremlin debates on policy or the health of Soviet leaders.

Senior officials, including Mr Leonid Zamyatin, who heads the Central Committee

International Information Department, insisted right up to the day of President Andropov's death that he merely had a cold and was recovering. Similarly Mr Zamyatin and others have assured western reporters that Dr Sakharov, the dissident physicist and human rights activist, is alive and well, or at least "all right", after his hunger strike. But they refuse to say where he is or to provide proof.

The Soviet attitude to information was defined by Lenin, who regarded the press as an instrument of state policy and propaganda. To some extent the exposure of Soviet officialdom to western questioning has made the Kremlin more responsive to foreign press methods, with veterans such as Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, and the Chief of Staff, Marshal Ogarkov, well able to deal with awkward questions.

But the authorities still tend to take the view: "Those who need to know already know, and those who do not know have no business asking."

Not surprisingly rumours proliferate to fill the gap, and sometimes linger to take on the status of semi-fact even when disproved. Dr Sakharov has been reported dead, first by Italian sources and then by a London paper. Last year there were rumours of a military coup in the Kremlin when Mr Andropov failed to appear in public and Marshal Ustinov, the Defence Minister, cut short a visit to Hungary and hurried back to Moscow.

Not long afterwards there was a powerful rumour, which still occasionally surfaces here, that Mr Andropov was shot in his London study, either by an unknown woman assistant or by Mrs Scholokhov, wife of the disgraced Interior Minister. The rumour gained credibility when *Izvestiya* published an article on the attempt on Lenin's life by a woman terrorist in 1918, and took off into the stratosphere when a British paper reported - from London, not Moscow - that Andropov had been shot by an angry lady, but not Yuri Brezhnev, son of the former leader.

Western correspondents in Moscow, trying to sift the probable from the improbable and the improbable from the absurd, are not given much help by the Kremlin in countering the rumour mill.

Richard Owen

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, of the Royal Signals, visits the Northumbrian, 11. The Duchess of Gloucester opens homes for the elderly at Gloucester Court, Petersfield, 10.42; and later opens the Wessex Body Scanner Unit at Southampton General Hospital, 12. Prince Michael of Kent visits the Army Equipment Exhibition at Aldershot, 11.

### New exhibitions

Colouring Metals, City Museum and Art Gallery, Princes Street, Peterborough, Tues to Sat 10 to 5; (ends July 28). Paintings by Alex Donnelly, Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayres, Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends July 25). An Artist in School, E. M. Flint Gallery, Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall, Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 10 to 4.45; (ends July 17). Nuclear War Project by John Kimpson, Ginnel Gallery, 16 Lloyd

Street, Manchester, Mon to Fri 9 to 5, Thurs 9 to 8; (ends July 6). Prints by Hans Oldham Art Gallery, Union Street, Oldham, Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Tues 10 to 1, Sat 10 to 4; (ends July 7). Paintings by Neil Stewart, Netherbow Arts Centre, 43 High Street, Edinburgh, Tues to Sat 10 to 4; (ends June 30). Paintings, drawings and ceramics by young people of Ayrshire, MacLaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr, Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends July 23). Julia Margaret Cameron, City Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends July 22). Oil paintings by Marcia Andrews, Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, Tambridge Wells, Mon to Fri 10 to 3.30, Sat 9.30 to 5; (ends June 29).

### New books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week: *Accidental Times*, a selection of bizarre and amusing Victorian accidents from *The Times*, compiled by Janet Lambert (Allen & Unwin, £7.50). *Cyprus*, by Christopher Hitchens (Quercus, £8.95). *Dante's Paradise*, translated with notes and commentary by Mark Musa (Indiana University Press, £12.95). *Freedom and Morality*, and other essays, by A. J. Ayer (Oxford, £15). *Hayek on Liberty*, by John Gray (Blackwell, £9.50). *Return to Tibet*, by Heinrich Harrer (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £9.95). *Samuel Johnson*, by Donald Greene, new series of The Oxford Authors, edited by Frank Kermode (Oxford, £16). *The Victorians*, by John Galsworthy, Thomas Hardy, Jonathan Swift, and William Wordsworth. *The Common Years*, by Jilly Cooper (Methuen, £8.50). *The Future of Work*, by Charles Handy (Blackwell, £16.50). *The Victorian Clergy*, by Alan Haig (Croom Helm, £9.95).

## Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure over S Britain will decline as troughs of low pressure move SE over all areas.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, Channel, E Angles: dry with sunny periods, thundery showers later, wind variable light, max temp 27C (81F). SE, NW Scotland, SW Central S England, S Wales: dry with sunny periods, thundery showers developing, wind variable light, max temp 24C (75F). N Wales, NE Angles, Lakes: mostly dry at first then showery outbreaks of rain, wind variable light, max temp 18C (64F). Isle of Man, Borders, Scotland, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Western Islands: rather cloudy, rain at times, some thundery, also bright intervals, wind W or SW light or moderate, max temp 18C (64F). NE, NW Scotland, Angus, Orkney, Shetland: rather cloudy, rain apart from NW, clearer later, wind SW becoming W moderate, or fresh, max temp 15C (59F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: rather unsettled with outbreaks of rain, some heavy, on Sunday, very warm in the SE at first.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E, St George's Channel): wind mainly light variable, fair but showers, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea mainly smooth, fish sea wind variable, becoming W light or moderate, occasional rain, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea smooth, becoming slight.

Wales and West: A55: Contraflow on Llandudno bypass, A478: Delays on North End flyover, S. Glanorgan, M5: Contraflow on northbound carriageway between junction 12 (Gloucester/A38) and junction 14 (Dursley/Thornbury); southbound entry slip road closed at junction 13 (Stroud); Diversion.

The North A66: Roadworks E of Bowes between North Bins and Greta Bridge, county Durham. A59/A56 Extra traffic on the A50 and A556 because of Chester Show.

Scotland: A867: Delays between Ross and Cromarty, near Clunzie. A697: Spur section between main A697 and A68 junction S of Lauder. Closed, diversions.

Information supplied by the AA.

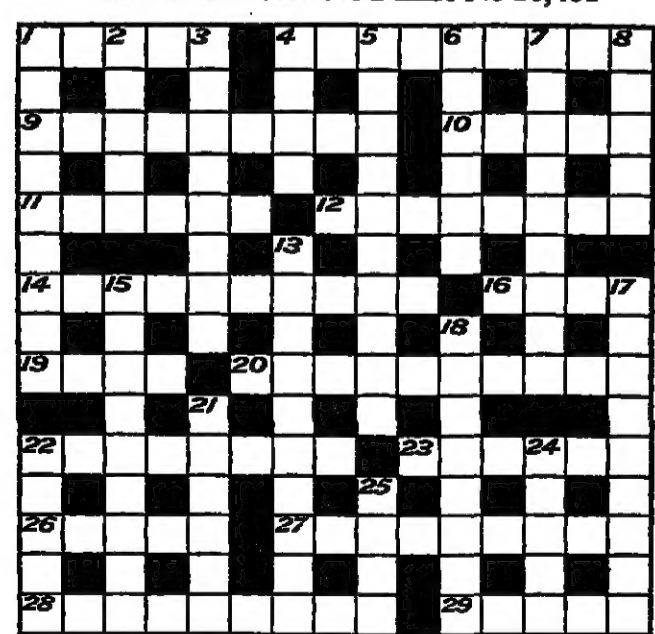
### The papers

The Daily Star says that there should be an inquiry into the behaviour of the pickets and the extent to which Mr Arthur Scargill's presence at Orgreave incites them. It adds: "Arthur Scargill is a lucky man. His sore head will get better in a few days. The wounds inflicted by this ill-fated industrial campaign on his men, his union, his industry and his country will take a lot longer to heal."

The Daily Mirror says that the violence at Orgreave is not helping the miners. It adds: "But if this strike must be long it should be lawful. The upler it is the longer it will be, and the more certain will defeat be at the end of it. Public opinion may yet force Mrs Thatcher to retreat and seek a solution rather than a victory. But not while it is inflamed by nightly violence on TV."

THE TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1984. Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, 20, Whitehall, London W1C 2EQ. Registered at the Post Office.

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,461



#### ACROSS

- Birdseed has sex appeal (5).
- Boy and helper falling out - that's an exaggeration (7).
- Politician pleased at putting on weight (9).
- He wears a crown of greater size (5).
- Like the jump of a salmon, say, or like a kipper? (6).
- The foundation of Babylon, IIRC, all written about in scripture (8).
- During all, or most of the sketch (10).
- Call round (4).
- Foreigner with some pull (4).
- For splendour, I'll take Haverall round to church (10).
- A defector, a senior rating, say (8).
- Coming out second, worsted in a reversal (6).
- Some boy scouts are too French about love (5).
- Caring scholars can lead to trouble (9).
- In musical instruments, tastes can vary (9).
- In some degree, know a foreign language (5).

#### Solution of Puzzle No 16,460

1. BIRDSEED 2. BOYFRIEND 3. POLITICAL 4. HEAVY 5. JUMP 6. BABYLON 7. SKETCH 8. CALL 9. FOREIGNER 10. SPLENDOR 11. DEFECTOR 12. SECOND 13. SCOUTS 14. CARE 15. VARY 16. DEGREE 17. LANGUAGE

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

### Anniversaries

Births: Jacques Offenbach, Cologne, 1819; Medardo Rosso, sculptor, Turin, 1858; William IV, reigned 1830 - 37 died in London, 1837.

Today is the Feast of Saint Alban. He was a pagan soldier who was converted by a priest who he helped to escape from persecution. Alban was buried in place of the priest. He was executed at Verulamium where a church was built and around which grew the town of St Alban.

### Pollen forecast

Area	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	low	3 to 6 pm
Belfast	low	3 to 6 pm
Birmingham	low	9 am to noon
Bristol	low	9 am to noon
Cardiff	low	9 am to noon
Derbyshire	low	9 am to noon
Edinburgh	low	9 am to noon
Exeter	low	9 am to noon
Glasgow	low	9 am to noon
Leeds	low	9 am to noon
London	low	9 am to noon
Manchester	low	9 am to noon
Nottingham	low	9 am to noon
Sheffield	low	9 am to noon
Southampton	low	9 am to noon
Stoke	low	9 am to noon
Swansea	low	9 am to noon
Torquay	low	9 am to noon
Warrington	low	9 am to noon
Worcester	low	9 am to noon

### Chemical sprays

The National Vegetable Research Station at Wellesbourne, off the A459 from Warwick, is holding an open day on Saturday June 23 from 10 to 6.30. Visitors can see how scientists are breeding for resistance to pests and diseases, thus reducing reliance on chemical sprays; new transplanting techniques, and many other aspects of their work.

### Le Havre strike

Traffic delays are expected at Le Havre today as dock workers begin a 24-hour strike.

### Iberia flights

Passengers travelling to Europe on Iberia airlines could face delays because of industrial action by staff. Passengers will be contacted by Iberia and accommodated on other services. Further information from Prestel, page no 341.

### Parliament

Commons (2.30): Roads (Scotland) Bill, progress on remaining stages. Lords (2.30): Debates on the arts; adult education; and on the New Ireland Forum.

### Roads

London and South-east: A321: Expect delays at Finchamstead Rd. Wokingham. A214: Carriageway with restricted between Ambleside Ave and Sutherland High Rd.

The Midlands: M5: Driveway of the emergency telephone will be out of order between 10.00am and 12.00 noon today in the area of Rushdown (junction 5), motorists should remain in their vehicle and await the arrival of a police patrol. M1: Contraflow at junction 22 (A517). A449: Roadworks between Worcester and Malvern at Powick roundabout.

Wales and West: A55: Contraflow on Llandudno bypass. A478: Delays on North End flyover, S. Glanorgan, M5: Contraflow on northbound carriageway between junction 12 (Gloucester/A38) and junction 14 (Dursley/Thornbury); southbound entry slip road closed at junction 13 (Stroud); Diversion.

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Scotland: A867: Delays between Ross and Cromarty, near Clunzie. A697: Spur section between main A697 and A68 junction S of Lauder. Closed, diversions.

Information supplied by the AA.

### The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.61	1.54
Austria Sch	27.80	26.20
Belgium Fr	80.75	76.75
Canada \$	1.54	1.77
Denmark Kr	14.39	13.69
Finland Mk	8.36	7.91
France Fr	11.98	11.48
Germany DM	157.00	148.00
Greece Dr	11.15	10.55
Hongkong \$	1.28	1.22
Ireland P	2410.00	2310.00
Italy Lira	335.00	319.00
Netherlands Gld	4.42	4.20
Norway Kr	11.17	10.62
Portugal Esc	158.00	150.00
South Africa Rd	2.16	2.02
Spain Pta	217.00	206.00
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.10
USA \$	1.622	1.572
Yugoslavia Dnr	136.00	126.00

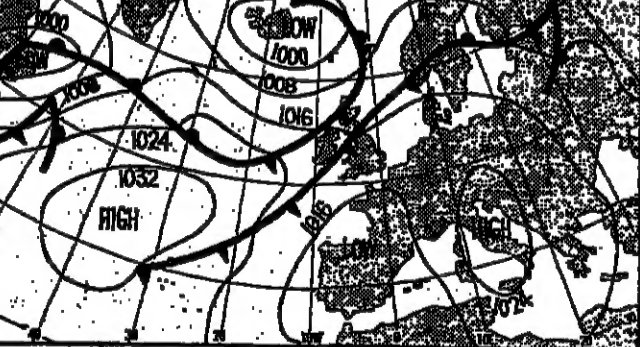
Bank for small denomination bank notes only. All supplied by Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency to the pound sterling.

Retail price index: 281.0

London: The FT Index closed up 11.0 at 322.2.

### NOON TODAY

Forecast in hours in millions. FRONTS: Warm, Cold, Occluded. Symbols are as on following page.



### High tides

Location	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.08	8.2	7.10	8.0
Aberdeen	8.50	9.6	12.18	13.5
Aberystwyth	8.05	9.2	11.18	12.5
Belfast	4.21	5.3	5.23	6.3
Cardiff	8.05	9.2	11.18	12.5
Devonport	10.53	4.4	11.05	4.8
Dover	8.14	9.2	11.18	12.5
Edinburgh	10.28	4.3	10.18	4.7
Falmouth	8.52	4.4	8.23	4.0
Glasgow	10.43	4.5	10.18	4.5
Harwich	8.28	4.3	8.18	4.5
Hull	11.29	6.1	11.18	6.1
Isle of Man	11.13	4.1	11.18	4.1
Leith	7.55	8.8	8.24	8.1
Liverpool	4.18	5.0	4.48	5.3
London	8.05	9.2	11.18	12.5
Margate	5.17	4.1	5.18	4.1
Northfleet	8.05	9.2	11.18	12.5
Newquay	10.28	4.3	10.18	4.7
Oban	11.54	2.9	11.23	3.1
Plymouth	10.44	4.4	10.18	4.5
Portsmouth	11.25	1.2	11.18	1.2
Scarborough	4.07	5.0	4.11	4.1
Southampton	11.18	1.1	11.18	1.1
Torquay	11.18	1.1	11.18	1.1
Wexham-on-Heath	4.57	8.8	4.48	8.2
Widnes	8.52	9.6	8.45	9.6

This measurement is based on a 1980 datum.

### Around Britain

Around Britain									
Sun Rain		Max		Sun Rain		Max		Sun Rain	
in	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
London	8.5	27	72	Sunny	15.3	C 7	73	Sunny	15.3
Birmingham	7.0	72	72	Sunny	15.3	C 7	73	Sunny	15.3
Belfast	7.0	72	72	Sunny	15.3	C 7	73	Sunny	15.3
Cardiff	7.1	72	72	Sunny	14.3	C 7	77	Sunny	14.3
Edinburgh	7.0	72	72	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Exeter	8.8	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Gloucester	12.5	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Leamington	12.5	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Manchester	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Newcastle	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Nottingham	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Reading	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Sheffield	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Southampton	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Stoke-on-Trent	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Swansea	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Torquay	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Walsley	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Wolverhampton	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Wrexham	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
York	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Cardiff	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Edinburgh	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Exeter	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Gloucester	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Leamington	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Manchester	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Newcastle	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
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Walsley	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Wolverhampton	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
Wrexham	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0
York	12.1	76	76	Sunny	14.0	C 7	77	Sunny	14.0